

The Leading Motor House
of Asia:
**BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR
AGENCY,**
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and
Motor Cars
can be obtained from
**BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR
AGENCY,**
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II. NO. 234.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1914.

ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.**
MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
10th Oct.	Malacca	12500	---	---
17th "	Calcutta	8000	---	---
24th "	Calcutta	8000	---	---
31st "	India	8000	---	---
7th Nov.	Calcutta	8000	---	---
14th "	Arabia	8000	---	---
21st "	Calcutta	8000	---	---
28th "	Calcutta	8000	---	---
5th Dec.	Calcutta	8000	---	---
12th "	Calcutta	8000	---	---
19th "	Calcutta	8000	---	---
26th "	Calcutta	8000	---	---

Tenders leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12.30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Bangkok Maru	H. Nomura	5143	15th Oct.	27th Oct.
Yokohama Maru	H. Nomura	5143	22nd Oct.	1st Nov.
Yokohama Maru	H. Nomura	5143	29th Oct.	8th Nov.
Yokohama Maru	H. Nomura	5143	5th Nov.	15th Nov.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,

NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.



**GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.**
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1883.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—
**FIRE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
MOTOR CYCLE
BICYCLE
LIVE STOCK**

**ACCIDENT
& SICKNESS
FIDELITY
GUARANTEE
PLATE GLASS
LIFT & HOIST**

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—

12-18, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.

(P. O. Box 112.)

Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath, Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals,

Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING.

**ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES,
(JOINT SERVICE).**
SAILINGS.
HOMEWARD.
SPRING 1914

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Marvellous A20	8500	2nd Feb.	---
City of Glasgow A20	8500	9th Feb.	---
City of London A20	8500	16th Feb.	---
City of Paris A20	8500	23rd Feb.	---
City of Rome A20	8500	30th Feb.	---
City of Athens A20	8500	7th March	---
City of Constantinople A20	8500	14th March	---
City of Alexandria A20	8500	21st March	---
City of Cairo A20	8500	28th March	---
City of Bagdad A20	8500	4th April	---
City of Basra A20	8500	11th April	---
City of Bombay A20	8500	18th April	---

"Trafford Hall" carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
Marseilles via Suez	Rs. 975	Rs. 1950	Rs. 487	Rs. 975
London via Suez	Rs. 525	Rs. 1050	Rs. 262	Rs. 525
Calcutta via Suez	Rs. 250	Rs. 500	Rs. 125	Rs. 250
Aden via Suez	Rs. 100	Rs. 200	Rs. 50	Rs. 100

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewards. A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to—

Bombay: Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Agents in Mauritius.

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK

LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL " 30,000,000

RESERVED FUND " 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at—

Antung Hsien Linoyang Osaka

Changchun Calcutta Yokohama

Dairen (Dalney) London Rangoon

Harbin Fengtien Lyons

Hongkong (Mukden) San Francisco

Kobe Nagasaki Shanghai

Manila Newchwang Tientsin

Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.) Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

**BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.**
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.

LHASA, 2,184 Fri. 2nd Oct. 6 a.m. Direct

LINGA, 2,185 Mon. 12th Oct. 11 a.m. P. B.

D. and C. M.

*Or on arrival of the English Mail steamer.

†Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND MAHOMERAH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday,

8th October, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Henjam, Lings, Koweit, Bushire,

and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "PALATINA," 2,998 tons on or about

Saturday, 10th October, calling at Pasni, Gwadar, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Lings, Dubai, Bahrain, Bushire,

Koweit, and Mahomerah.

FOR SETCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections

to ports in Aracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.

Bombay.

6th October 1914.

POONA SEASON.

Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for

BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

F. CORNAGLIA'S,

Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA.

83, Medow Street, } BOMBAY.

7, Esplanade Road, }

'And 6, Arsenal Road; POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia.'

Telephone No. 42.

THE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS

exceed

Rs. 4,50,00,000

CLAIMS PAID

exceed

Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

provided for Policyholders by the

Investment of Funds in Government

and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS

declared in respect of the last

Triennium.

For particulars apply to

STEWART & STORY,

Ag. Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay

Free! Free!! Free!!!

Rai Shahab Dr. K. C. Das's

HEALTH LITERATURE

The most up-to-date Science of Health

to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or

post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,

30/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Ton- nage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Maadilla	5001	J. Thomson	21st Oct. 1914
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	28th Nov. "
S.S. Solida	5106	Wm. Kelso	5th Dec. "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Ton- nage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Castella	4388	J. Kinnaird	9th Feb. 1915
S.S. Elyssa	4385	J. Kinnaird	24th "
S.S. Maadilla	5001	J. Thomson	28th March "
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	30th March "
S.S. Circadia	4722	C. F. Osborne R.D.	15th April "
S.S. Solida	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April "
S.S. Castella	4388	J. Kinnaird	30th May "
S.S. Elyssa	4385	J. Kinnaird	30th May "

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH

MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been

given up and in future only three persons

will be berthed in the cabins that originally

held four.

FARES.

Single. Return.

Bombay to Suez

415 627

Bombay to Port Said

416 627

Bombay to Marseilles and back

from Liverpool

578 924

Bombay to London overland

from Liverpool

653 999

Bombay to Gibraltar

590 891

Bombay to Liverpool

605 957

Bombay to New York

841 1,429

Bombay to Cairo, including

train fares from Suez

446

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway

employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea

Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon

and experienced Stewardess and is fitted

with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric

fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the

penalty attached to overstaying their leave by

reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided

it is timed to arrive within the period of their

leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free

passage by R. M. S. Coy's steamer from

Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor

Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding

passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

Agents, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTs.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines. Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE
Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results, 80, Esplanade Road. 832

THE CARLTON HOTEL.—Exclusively for Europeans, the premier Residential Hotel of Bombay. Reputedly the finest cuisine. Every modern convenience and comfort; suites or single rooms from Rs. 6 per day. Special terms on application to the MANAGER. 416

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. **MARCKES and Co., Ltd.,** Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS.—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with **MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., Ltd.,** Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNING and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2450

WANTED.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as CASHIER by a Hindu. First class references. Apply Box No. 645 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2603

WANTED a qualified HAIR DRESSER for the TAJ MAHAL HOTEL HAIR DRESSING SALOON. Apply personally to the Manager with copies of testimonials. 4040

WANTED immediately at C. M. S. Ladies' College, Colombo, a trained and certificated ENGLISH TEACHER, able to take sixth Form English, also Latin. Apply with copies of testimonials to the ACTING PRINCIPAL. 2621

WANTED for the Sangli High School an M.A. in Languages or History and Philosophy, and a B.A. in Physics and Chemistry on Rs. 70 and 50 p.m. respectively. Apply with testimonials before 20th October, 1914.

A. G. PARANJPE,
Dy. Edl. Inspector.

Sangli, 30th September, 1914. 2624

WANTED.—By a young Mahomedan POST as an ACCOUNTANT on a reasonable salary. Has had over three years' experience in a foreign country, and over two years' experience in Bombay in accounts line. Has passed the usual accountancy examinations with credit. Write to Box No. 917, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4084

WANTED Two ELEPHANTS for Kashmir Darbar. One of these must be a magnificent animal to be ridden on State Ceremonial occasions. Application should be made with a photograph of the animals stating age, height, price and suspicious marks to

THE MILITARY SECRETARY.

To His Highness the Commander-in-Chief of Jammu and Kashmir State. 2608

WANTED for the office of the Superintendent Engineer, Central Division, Poona, a thoroughly experienced DRAUGHTSMAN and ESTIMATOR with a working knowledge of the different processes for reproducing plans. Sound knowledge of English essential. Other things being equal, preference would be given to a man who had charge of a big drawing office and understands the management of men. Pay Rs. 110—140. Apply with testimonials to THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, Central Division, Poona. 2622

WANTED for the P. W. Workshops, Madras, a TEMPORARY ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT for 12 months. Salary Rs. 350 mensem with no allowances or free quarters. Qualifications:—a knowledge of Mechanical Engineering, theoretical and practical, Mechanical Drawing and Estimating, Workshop practice, Foundry Work and erection. Ability to control labour and run shops during temporary absence of Superintendent. A knowledge of Tamil is desirable. Applications stating age and qualifications, accompanied by copies of testimonials, must be submitted to the Supg. Engineer, V. Circle, Public Works Department, Madras, by the 15th October.

A. H. MORIN,
Supg. Engineer, V. Circle.

30th September, 1914. 2623

WANTED.

MOTOR CAR.—Wanted to purchase 4 Seater in good running order, price about Rs. 1,500/-. Particulars to be sent to Box No. 921, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4043

WANTED.—Young GENTLEMAN with two years' experience in all branches of MECHANICAL DENTISTRY desires situation in high class surgery, to improve operating, apply to Box No. 916, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4003

WANTED for the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the Uganda Protectorate a qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON having experience in dealing with Plague. Salary Rs. 130/- per mensem; period of engagement three years. For further particulars apply in writing only with copies of certificate and diploma to:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents in India, British Protectorates in Africa, Nicol Road, Bombay. 4045

FOR SALE.

FOR THE WAR we have FOLDING BICYCLES in stock.
W. H. THORNS AND CO.,
4018 BOMBAY.

FOR SALE an ENGLISH VIS-A-VIS Coupe wheels; all newly done up; good as new; light and elegant. Apply to Mr. PRESS, COACH FACTORY oppo. Kandavadi, Girgaum Road. 2620

FOR SALE.—REMINGTON VISIBLE TYPEWRITER No. 19, "A" (fool-cap size), absolutely new with accessories. Rs. 800, no offers. Apply "B. C." or Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2406

FOR SALE BUNGALOW No. 5 North Petty Staff Lines and Bungalow No. 2409 East Street in the cantonment of Poona. Offers to be made to E. S. Duckett East Street Poona, or to HAJI CASSIM LUDHA & Son, Government and Public Auctioneers, 30 Main Street, Poona. 3964.

DARGAIN FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—A new 14-16 H. P. BRITON MOTOR CAR, 4-seater torpedo body with hood and wind screen; 4-cylinders thermo-syphon water-cooled engine with zenith carburettor. Car open to inspection and trial daily from 9 to 6 o'clock at Bombay Electrical Co., 9 Meadows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—One 14-Carat Gold Handkerchief splendid timekeeper in very good condition. Rs. 120/-.
One Pair Ross's Binoculars magnifying eight diameters in good condition. Rs. 50/-.
One Ensignette pocket camera, Zeiss Lens in strong leather case. Rs. 50/-.
Apply to Box No. 922, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4044

TO BE LET

TO BE LET.—FOUR FLATS at once or from 1st NOVEMBER, at 61, 63, 65, Morland Road, Byculla, for Europeans. Good accommodation and moderate rent. Appl. to MOHAMEDALLY ADAMJEE PEERHOY Esq., Tardoo.

TO BE LET. AIRY, COMMODIOUS and very light THIRD FLOOR (open to the West) next to the Great Western Hotel, 16, Apollo Street, Fort. Admirably adapted for business or residential purposes, with kitchen and Electric Lift. Apply on the premises. 4025

TO LET IMMEDIATELY, FIRST FLOOR FLAT at Byculla Club Road, 4 bed rooms with bath, rooms attached, a big drawing and dining room, a stall and 1 servant's quarters. For particulars, apply to the ORIENT HOUSE AGENCY, (Telephone No. 2,569) 31, Humam Street, Fort. 4042

TO BE LET at Maria Hill, Mazgaon, Gunpowder Road. Open on all sides, garden, sea view train and tram near by.
1. First floor of "AWA LODGE" Rent Rs. 45.
2. First floor of "BELE VEN" Rent Rs. 45.
3. Ground floor of BROACH CHAMBERS" Rent Rs. 25
Apply DALAL within. 4003

NOTICES.

NOTICE.
IT is hereby notified that the ADEN PRIZE COURT has empowered the COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS, BOMBAY, to give delivery of steamers FRANK FERDINAND, WARTENFELS and LINDENFELS to consignors on a Bond of Indemnity, and to receive claims of shippers of the goods in detail through the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, for adjudication by the Court. Freight if not paid will be recoverable, as also Customs and Dock dues and other charges leviable. Cargo belonging to Enemy subjects or consigned to Enemy ports will be detained pending orders of the Court.

2. In order to recoup the charges incurred in the discharge and delivery of the cargo an extra fee equal to the Dock wharfage fee in the case of goods landed in the Docks, or in the case of goods landed in the case of goods landed at Bunders will be levied in respect of each consignment. These fees will be collected by the Port Trust on behalf of Government along with other Port Trust charges before delivery of the goods at the Docks or Bunders is permitted.

3. A copy of the form of the Indemnity Bond will be supplied on application to this Office.
R. F. L. WHITTY,
Collector of Customs.
Bombay Custom House,
2nd October, 1914. 4022

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following work and they will be received by the undersigned till 12 noon on the 21st October, 1914:—

1. Certain items of Earthwork in mile No. 63, Channage 3,30,000 to 3,32,000, approximate value of work, Rs. 30,000.
2. Blank forms of tenders and specifications for work to be done can be had at the office of the undersigned at Malsiras during office hours on all working days on payment of Re. 1 up to and including the 20th October, 1914.
3. The sum of Rs. 300 in currency notes should accompany each tender as earnest money.
4. The final authority to sanction the tender will be the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Bombay, whose decision will be final and no reason will be assigned for accompanying or rejecting any tender.

S. B. TYABJI,
A. M. I. C. E.,
Ag. Executive Engineer,
Malsiras District.
Malsiras, 23rd September, 1914. 4038

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF 350 BUNDLES OF COPPER AND 100 BUNDLES OF BRASS.

Under instructions from Mr. Chemram Jesraj and on account and risk of Mr. Mangaldas Tribhovandas, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th OCTOBER, 1914, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

- 50 bundles of copper sheets ex. s.s. "Elisia," Invoice No. 178.
 - 50 bundles of copper sheets ex. s.s. "Euhenefels," Invoice No. 187.
 - 50 bundles of copper sheets ex. s.s. "Sindia," Invoice No. 302.
 - 50 bundles of copper sheets ex. s.s. "Elisia," Invoice No. 12.
 - 100 bundles of copper sheets ex. s.s. "Mantua," Invoice No. 143.
 - 50 bundles of copper sheets ex. s.s. "Euhenefels," Invoice No. 189.
 - 100 bundles of brass sheets ex. s.s. "City of Poona," Invoice No. 119-20.
- A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAND-ED PROPERTY SITUATE AT DOONGRI STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

In the High Court of Bombay.
Suit No. 522 of 1913.
In the matter of Damji Hirji, an adjudged Insolvent.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee, Bombay and the Assignee of the estate of Damji Hirji an adjudged insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on SATURDAY the 10th day of OCTOBER 1914 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following immovable property on the premises, belonging to the said Damji Hirji.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.
PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of land with the message or dwelling house thereon (some time past known as Cotton Screw) situated on the West side of Doongri Cooli Street, outside the Fort of Bombay and within the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 358 square yards and 96 parts of another square yard, or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 719 and 780 new No. 6,513 old Survey No. 435 and new Survey No. 2,626 and formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal assessment under No. 149 and now under ward No. 1,270 and Street Nos. 148-150 and bounded as follows:—On one towards the East by the public Road leading to Bombay Jail and Mazgaon otherwise called Doongri Cooli Street, or on towards the West by the house of Jivraj Baloo and partly by the house formerly of Goudaldas Thaksey and Dewkaner Bhojani and afterwards of Khimji Jiwa, on or towards the North by the house of Parbhat Ludha and on or towards the South by the property of Kessowji Naik and afterwards of Jamnadas Nensay. For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Madhooji Kamdar and Chhotubhai attorneys for the Official Assignee at their office at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Under-
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th October 1914.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises. THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 6th October, 1914, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the materials for removal of the following buildings:—
Building Street Nos. 62-64, Case No. 85, Pydhonvi Road.
Also at 5 p.m. (S. T.)
Building Street No. 28: Case No. 106, East Agripada.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th October 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY LISTS.

53, Meadows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1285.

WEEKLY SALE.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 6th day of October at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) a lot of furniture and the following at their rooms No. 53 Meadows Street Fort, (next to Messrs. Tarachand Parasmam Jewellers).
At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

- 1 handsome strongbuilt rubber-tyred Canoeship Landau by Windower.
- 1 handsome strongbuilt rubber-tyred Canoeship Landau by Windower 2 wheel cabriolette.
- 1 handsome waler in harness.
- 1 chestnut arab horse in harness.
- 1 glass fronted second hand miniature brougham.
- 1 second hand vis-a-vis.
- 1-2 cylinder, 3-seated 9 H. P. Star Motor Car with hood, lamp &c. complete.
- At 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Rooms.
- A lot of assorted furniture.
- A lot of candlesticks by Sherwood and Sons.
- A lot of Hink's hurricane lamps.
- A quantity of gas fittings and globes &c. several safes by Milner and others.

N. B.—Carriages and horses will be sold at the space near the Church behind new Museum on Rampart Row close by the offices of Messrs. Walkart Bros.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES WHISKY.

Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 8th day of October 1914 at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 53, Meadows Street Fort (next to Messrs. Tarachand Parasmam Jewellers opposite Oak Lane or old Agra Bank Lane), by order of the office concerned the following cases of Whisky.
3 Cases, cream of Barley Whisky by well-known makers Messrs. Alexander Stuart.
22 Cases Whisky by Saint Berch and Co.
Samples on view at the rooms of the auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF ANNILINE AND DRY COLORS.

On FRIDAY the 9th current at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at Essaji Street, Mandvi, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ebrahimji Habibullah and Company.

The Balance of 187 Cases of Anniline and dry colours, being the unsold balance of previous auctions.

F.S.—The above being the last lot of these cases, shall be sold off to the highest bidder.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers, etc.
Bombay, 6th October 1914.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEADOWS STREET,

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of October, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, the following:—
Suit No. 853 of 1913.

- Nanabhai Kirsandas vs. Mohanlal Pitamber and others.
- 1 pearl oval shaped (coojni).
- By order of the concerned—
A.W. and Co.—1,117—No. 626-626A, 2 cases flooring oil cloth landed per s.s. City of Lahore.
- 10 cases assorted wines—Jules Sandy brandy, Claret Burke's dry sloe gin, Albert brandy etc.
- 1 case 400 dozen white honey comb towels.
- 5 cases each 3 gross empty bottles.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th October 1914.

AN EXCELLENT TESTIMONY.

"I CERTIFY with pleasure that the NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY, Ltd., Amritsar, has paid claims on my policies Nos. 712 and 713 promptly and the company is very honest in its dealings. I recommend it to the public."
(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT.
Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH or OLD AGE at lowest periodical payments need apply sharp to the undermentioned.

WANTED.—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay. Particulars can be had from:—**K. ANANT RAM and BROS.,** Chief Agents, 17-19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

General Manager: Mr. James McGrath.
MAURICE E. BANDMANN

PRESENTS
THE BANDMANN OPERA Co.
To-Night! To-Night!!

Monday & Tuesday, October 5th & 6th
For the first time in Bombay
The Great Terpsichorean and Spectacular Revue
"STEP THIS WAY"

by arrangement with Messrs. Wilmot, Darewaski & Rolls including
"THE TANGO"

Wednesday, October 7th,
Revival of the popular success
"THE GIRL IN THE TAXI."
Thursday and Friday Oct. 8th & 9th.
For the first time in Bombay.
Mr. George Edwards Gaiety Success
"THE GIRL ON THE FILM."

Saturday, October 10th.
With New Scenery & Effects
"THE ARCADIAN."

For the convenience of our Patrons a special late service of Trams from Bori Bunder to all parts, has been arranged at the finish of the performances.
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

After 6-30 EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Prices: Boxes Rs. 40, 30, & 15.
Stalls Rs. 5. Dress Circle Rs. 5 & 3.
Sofas (3 people) Rs. 15.
Pit Stalls Rs. 3 & 2, Gallery Re. 1.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, half price to Pit Stall and Gallery.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. **To-Night!** Tel. No. 121
A Powerful Drama in Three Parts.

THE GREAT PYTHON ROBBERY

A thrilling Detective Story full of Hairbreadth Adventures and Exciting Deeds that will absolutely astound the audience by their daring.

SEE
THE GREAT LEAP FROM AN AEROPLANE ON TO THE TOP OF A MOVING EXPRESS!

ANIMATED CARTOONS. **SERIES No. 7.**

Some more typical, topical pictures.
DON'T MISS THIS WEEK'S COMICS!

3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Saturday & Sunday. } **Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45.**
Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

The Universal Assurance Co Limited.

BOMBAY BRANCH
over 1,25,000. Members on Register

Minimum investment with Maximum of Profit. Latest experience

Tables of Premia.

Just call or drop a line and you will know something to your advantage.

Wanted capable and energetic agents and Canvassers on salary and commission.

ELKRISHN BROS.,

Agents.
Cook's Building, Hornby Road

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referees sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken. Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

WAR FUND DANCE

Under the Patronage of their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon.

Y THE
B. E. S. EX-STUDENTS
AT THE

TOWN HALL
ON FRIDAY, OCT. 9TH, 1914.

TICKETS:
One Gentleman and two Ladies) Rs. 3-0.
One Lady) 1-8.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform ..) 1-8.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:
Mr. T. M. EVANS, Headmaster, B. E. S. High School, (Chairman)
Mr. A. L. GRINSELL, (Hon. Treasurer)
Mr. H. N. ROBBINS, (Hon. Secretary).

AN AFTERNOON CONCERT.
IN AID OF THE WAR FUND
will be given by the Pupils
OF THE
JOHN CONNON HIGH SCHOOL
On October 10th 1914 at 5 p.m.
IN THE
Y. W. C. A. HALL.
Tickets may be obtained
At the School or the
Y. W. C. A.
Reserved Seats Rs. 2.
Unreserved .. Rs. 1.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
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A Powerful Drama in Three Parts.

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Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

STANDARD OIL CO.,
OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND **Price.**

Re. a. p.

Snowflake 150 deg. 6 0 2 per case.

White Rose 150 deg. 5 12 3 per case.

Chester Brand 125 deg. 5 2 8 per case.

Devo's Brilliant 125 deg. 5 0 2 per case.

Tiger Brand 125 deg. 4 15 2 per case.

Monkey Brand 125 deg. 4 15 2 per case.

White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins) 4 6 0 per 2 tins.

Camel Brand 125 deg. (

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,
Rs. 83 each.THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,
Rs. 45 each.THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE
CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ltd.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

Bar Silver Spot...	23 1/2
Paid into the Bank of England	£803,000
Calcutta Lined Sept.-October	45/6
Cotton seed Hull.	6/2/6
Ceylon Rubber ..	2/1 1/2

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, 5th October 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

NIL

MONEY.

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay is 40 lakhs down.

EXCHANGE.

The market is dull and there is very little doing. Rates are unchanged.

Quotations—	a.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T.T. ready ..	1	3 13/16
D.D. mail ..	1	3 1/2
T.T. forward Dec. ..	1	3 27/32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready ..	1	4 1/16
Credit 3 m.s. ready ..	1	4 1/2
60 d/s Japan ..	1	4 1/2

BULLION.

On Saturday last spot bar silver in London was 23 7/8. In the local market the rate for ready bars is almost unchanged as under. There is a small business passing.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	25	10	0
Sovereigns (dragons)	15	0	0
Bar silver ready (our duty)	74	3	0
Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 2nd October 1914.			
G. I. P. Railway	15	16	015
B. E. & C. I. Railway	53	65	640

* Boxes and Bars.

COTTON.

The Bureau Report came to hand yesterday (Sunday) morning, and the average condition of the American crop for September is 73.5 per cent against 73.0 per cent for August, and 64.1 for September last year. This condition is excellent and compares favourably with the September condition of 71.1 per cent in the big crop year. Everything points to a very large crop. The only damage which could possibly occur now is a severe killing frost, or disastrous autumnal storms, either of which is improbable. It is quite likely that the crop will be a record one. As the area under cotton next season will be considerably reduced in favour of corn, it is as well that this season's crop should have turned out so favourably after so bad a start. For a crop to start with a condition of 74.3 per cent in May, and to finish with a condition of 73.5 in September is exceptional. The weather from June onwards was ideal.

In the local market we have nothing fresh to report. Business for forward delivery is at a standstill as there are no buyers at the minimum fixed rates. Opinions are divided as to the advisability of reducing the fixed rates, and the decision rests with the Directors of the B. C. T. A. who may be relied upon to give the matter their most careful attention.

In ready cotton there is a small business doing. Shippers to Japan and local mills are buying quietly, and holders are meeting any demand. There is plenty of cheap cotton to be picked up.

Messrs. A. Norden & Co., in a crop report dated New York 28th. August write as follows:—

"Whether the crop will be a million bales larger or smaller and how it will be financed are minor matters, entirely submerged by the far more important questions to the duration of the world's war, and the condition of the world when general peace is attained.

We understand that a meeting of the Director of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association was held at Colaba this afternoon, and it was decided to leave the minimum rates for forward contracts unchanged.

Good Broach	Rs. 205	March.
F. G. Bengal	135	January.
Fine Bengal	145	"
Fine Khamsau Akola ..	170	"

HOUSING IN BOMBAY.

IMPROVEMENT OF SANITARY CONDITIONS.

CORPORATION COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Committee appointed by the Corporation in January, 1912, and reconstituted in April, 1913, to report on the proposition moved by Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, regarding the amendment of the Municipal Act so as to obtain power for regulating building operations with a view to preventing the formation of insanitary areas within the City, have now submitted their report.

Mr. Dunn confined his attention to buildings to be constructed hereafter, the report states, but the Committee have found it desirable to make recommendations covering both existing and contemplated buildings. It is at least as important to prevent things going from bad to worse in areas already built over as to secure the sanitary development of areas not yet built over.

Most of the requisite improvements can be effected by amending the bye-laws. The only amendments of the law that the Committee consider necessary are—

- The amendment of section 378 of the Municipal Act so as to make it clear that individual rooms in a building may be declared U. H. H. and treated accordingly even when the majority of the rooms in the building are fit for human habitation.
- The amendment of section 342 so as to require owners to give notice to the Municipal Commissioner under that section before putting any fixed partition into a room so as to sub-divide it into two or more rooms.
- The enactment of provision requiring the owner of an existing estate to submit for the Municipal Commissioner's approval plans showing how the estate is to be laid out with streets, building sites, open spaces to be kept free of building, etc., before commencing building operations or sub-dividing the estate.

As regards (a) it is notorious that many houses in the more congested parts of the City contain interior rooms which depend for their lighting and ventilation on extremely narrow gullies into which but little light ever penetrates. The air in these gullies is usually stagnant and is vitiated by gases emanating from foul sullage in open drains and fermenting refuse thrown from rooms abutting on them. If all the rooms in a house were of this character, the house would be condemned at once under section 378; but practically all houses containing such rooms contain also a certain number of front rooms which get adequate light and air from the street; and as section 378 now stands the existence of these few good rooms prevents the Municipal Commissioner from declaring the house as a whole U. H. H., and he has no power to treat the bad rooms as U. H. H. This is a serious anomaly which ought to be removed.

As regards (b), it has been brought to the notice of the Committee that there are many cases in which a large room well lighted from a street has been sub-divided by partitions into several rooms, only one of which abuts on the street, while the others have either no opening or an inadequate opening into the external air. It is apparent

Commercial.—(Contd.)

Fine Khandeish	155	"
F. G. Khandeish	145	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

There is still little or nothing doing in most of these markets. Ready White Karachi Bangla Wheat is selling at Rs. 6-9-0 R. T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. Saturday:—

Cotton	13	Bales.
Wheat	4,716	Cwts.
Lined	166	"
Rape, Rai etc	Nil	"
Gingellyseed	Nil	"
Poppyseed	Nil	"
Groundnuts	430	"
Castorseed	824	"
Rice	979	"
Myrabolams	Nil	"
Cottonseed	5,778	"
Mowrasseed	452	"
Gram	2,100	"
Jowar	82	"
Maize	24	"
Barley	Nil	"

sion of adequate open space along the whole front of every house. The Committee therefore beg to recommend that the bye-laws should specifically prescribe that every house shall throughout its frontage abut on a permanently open space at least half as broad as the house is high, such space being an appurtenance of such house alone and of no other. Then if away from a street two houses, say 40ft. high, are proposed to be erected facing one another, each will have a 20ft. strip open on its own site, so that there will be 40ft. between the houses and a 40ft. street can ultimately be constructed without demolishing any building.

SUB-DIVISION OF ROOMS.

The malpractice of sub-division of rooms to which the Committee have already referred is facilitated by the inadequacy of Section 342 (1) (i) of the Municipal Act and by the last clause of bye-law 42. These require a room to be provided with means of lighting and ventilation in an external wall in the shape of doors and windows aggregating in area at least one-fourth of the area of the external wall. No difference whatever is made between a room which extends only 10ft. from the external wall and one which extends 50ft. from it. This anomaly will be removed if a bye-law is made providing that every living room shall have a wall abutting on a 63 1/2 deg. light plane which has a permanently open air space above it, and requiring (i) that at least one-fourth of the area of such room-wall shall be occupied by doorways, windows or other openings for the admission of light and air, and (ii) that the aggregate area of all such openings into the room from such light plane shall be at least equal to one-seventh of the floor area and shall include an area of at least equal to one-fifth of the floor area, through which light will still penetrate when the doors are shut.

The Executive Engineer complains that he is unable to fully understand a builder's intention for want of elevations and roof plans and he requests that a bye-law be framed requiring builders to submit elevations and roof plans in addition to the plans they now submit. The Committee think they should be prepared.

BYE-LAWS TO BE PREPARED.

The Committee have not attempted to draft the laws they propose; they have merely indicated the sense in which the existing bye-laws should be modified. They therefore beg to recommend the Corporation to adopt this report and to request the Commissioner to prepare in consultation with the Municipal Solicitors a draft of the proposed bye-laws and to submit it for the approval of the Corporation.

The Committee anticipate that the preparation and consideration of this draft will take a very long time and that meanwhile if bye-law 41 is left unaltered, a large number of new buildings will be erected with inadequate open spaces around them. To prevent this the Committee beg to recommend that a simple amendment of bye-law 41 (1) (a) should be carried through as a separate matter with the least possible delay. The open spaces prescribed for chawls in bye-law 41 (1) (a) are by no means excessive, and the Committee can see no good reason why the standard of lighting and ventilation enforced in the case of human habitation in all other buildings also. The amendment which the Committee recommend for immediate adoption is, therefore, that the table of dimensions of open spaces prescribed in bye-law 41 (1) (a) in the case of chawls be made applicable to all dwellings.

ERRORS OF THE PAST.

Mr. D. E. Wacha appends the following minute to the report:—

I readily sign this report because I am strongly of conviction that the adoption of the several recommendations made therein will be greatly conducive to the amelioration of the deplorable insanitary condition of a greater part of the City where the density of population in the past has led to the erection of buildings in such a way as to be overcrowded. We are now suffering from the unconscious errors of a past policy extending over well nigh 75 years. If there has been no "well ordered" line of development in house building in the City in the past the reasons are not far to seek. In the first place, sanitation and sanitary engineering were almost unknown in India. We need not be surprised at that fact when we recall to mind that even in Europe, prior to 1850, it was a matter either wholly neglected or least attended to. Sanitary science, in its practical form, is a science of yesterday only. So that if Europe, which has been alleged to be far in advance of Indian civilisation (in the modern sense of the term, as India was civilised thousands of years before Europe was), was blithely ignorant of the advantages of sanitation and sanitary living, India cannot be reproached with want of the same. Thus it came to pass that prior to the Municipal Act of 1865, Bombay was built as convenience and comfort demanded without the least thought of light and air, or a very rudimentary knowledge thereof. Bombay was an expanding city a hundred years before 1865 as old records may testify. As trade expanded and population grew, houses multiplied but it never occurred that the question of light and air should be considered. This omission may be termed by our up-to-date sanitarians of yesterday and to-day who pose as authorities in the hall of the Corporation and outside it as "neglect" or "gross error." If it were the offspring of neglect or gross error, it was an offspring unconsciously brought up and reared as to the prevailing notions in the house building line. Not only was there no sanitary school master abroad, but even modern town planners that upstart of the last 10 or 20 years, was a creature undreamt of in any philosophy or local Government organisation. Our up-to-date sanitarians, if they are to hurl their rapid denunciations against our untutored people and equally untutored Municipal organisations, should at least take care that they were well founded. They should be searchers after truth first before they arrogate to themselves the authority of experts and unjustly denounce a people. They ought to be students of civic history in order to qualify themselves for the office of critics. Merely putting on the sanitary gown and the sanitary cap and adding to their names a list of fantastic initials do not make them either honest or useful critics. The history of Bombay City from 1715 to 1865

should be diligently learned. If house building has gone on haphazardly and without a thought of that sanitation which we only learnt yesterday, it is, I make bold to say, nobody's fault. It is neither the fault of those distinguished men who were the makers of Bombay for the century ending with 1865. Had sanitary science been well advanced in Europe during the same period these makers of Bombay, I presume would never have been slow to lay out Bombay in an orderly way, with an eye primarily to light and air, secondly to the danger of overcrowding, and thirdly to the importance of open space. We may regret the absence of such elements, but none be blamed for it.

WORK DONE IN THE PAST.

Coming to 1865, when the first Municipal Act was framed, it is important that those who now so glibly criticise as superior persons of unbounded sanitary knowledge (mostly of the book but precious little of the practical) should read, mark and inwardly digest the debates that took place in the Legislative Council presided over a statesman then whom none was more anxious to see the insanitary conditions of the City improved and a new Bombay rising which should be generally a Bombay quite different from the one between 1765 and 1865. There had been reports by un-entertainers and non-advertising sanitary officers of local knowledge. These had investigated the causes of heavy mortality, specially from fevers and cholera, and given their best thought to a practical way of abating it. Even then, Bombay had so outgrown herself that it was no mean task how to rear the new city. Existing conditions had to be considered for all practical purposes. It was not as if some magician with his magic wand were to stand in our midst, flourish it east and west, north and south, and say "Hey presto, arise new Bombay." The miracle of the Creation, as related in the earliest Chapter of Genesis, is not a miracle for accomplishment in the power of any human being. And yet were the advertising sanitarians of the day in Bombay to read carefully the debates and the reports, they would soon learn what a serious, arduous, responsible effort was made by the legislature to lay out new Bombay, abate disease and death, prevent overcrowding, and do all manner of things sanitary which was within their knowledge, so far as sanitation had then made progress. Many of the provisions concerning conservancy and preservation of health in diverse ways are taken from the English Public Health Acts of 1850 and 1851. There could not have been a greater non-official, fully alive to the sanitary probabilities of Bombay in the future, than Mr. Walter Cassels, who all through engineered the Bill which still evokes our admiration. Another was the inspiration of Sir Bartle Frere behind. Then look at the genuine miracles achieved in diverse directions by the first Municipal Commissioner Mr. Arthur Crawford—of indomitable energy, conception of design, foresight as to the requirements of at least a quarter of a century ahead, and above all ubiquitous. Consider the prodigies of Municipal achievements accomplished by that first aide, whatever we may have to say touching his financial extravagance, all for the good of the city. We was by far, I venture to say even to-day, *facile princeps* of Municipal Commissioners, a man of force of character and individuality and yet a great lover of the people, one whose sympathy towards them was transparent. He was a Commissioner of great tact and judgment and had been our aide during the plague period of 1866, when so much exaggerated nonsense was vomited touching Malaria, a man quite sure, he would have achieved the good object and earned the blessings of the people. Your sanitarian of to-day, blissfully

ignorant of the past, knows nothing of the value of the work of Arthur Crawford and his equally indefatigable colleague Dr. Hewlett. It is they between them who have laid broad and deep the foundations of Bombay. But for them I deliberately declare the present condition of Bombay might have been infinitely worse.

NO REASON TO BE ASHAMED.

In my opinion Bombay has not to be ashamed in the least of the work purely of conservancy and sanitary done between 1865 and 1884. The Act of 1888 which superseded that of 1865 is, again, a vast improvement and even more sanitary provisions, including those for building have been added which the experience of the past and the requirements of the future demanded. Legislators are not prophets and if Bombay has undergone a remarkable revolution ever since 1889, which has in turn brought to light many a defect in building bye-laws and other respects bearing on her sanitary welfare, it should be remembered that the defects are those which were beyond the ken of the legislators of 1889, one of whom alone is still in Bombay and benefiting the Corporation by his experience and valuable advice. In short, Bombay has overgrown herself, so overgrown that even the far-sighted provisions of 1889, which were deemed adequate enough for another quarter of a century, are now felt by the light of further experience and additional knowledge of sanitary science which has progressed with the rapidity of the prophet's word, to be insufficient and demanding further improvement. Of course minor errors have been committed, but to accuse the Corporation of any studied neglect of duty or responsibility in matters sanitary is, I boldly declare, a gross libel on the part of those who have uttered it. There may have been unconscious errors of omission and commission. But no sooner are they brought to the anvil of discussion for practical improvement, they are removed. Such has been throughout the consistent policy of the Corporation and I am rejoiced to say that this present report embodying further practical sanitary suggestions is only a continuation of that broad-minded and unselfish policy. We have to remember that grave social and economic questions are also involved in every sanitary problem.

The Corporation has been exceedingly mindful of them and steering its way further afield in sanitary progress firmly bearing in mind those larger problems which seem altogether to be out of the purview of those who affect to be sanitary experts and the guides and philosophers in and out of the Corporation. Rome was not built in a day and for that matter sanitary improvements involving serious problems affecting 5 Indian communities cannot be solved in a twinkling as these want. They are a class of "impatient idealists" in matters of sanitation. But on this matter the wisest statesmanship demands reasonable patience. I therefore unhesitatingly declare that this report when adopted, as I hope it would be with perfect unanimity, marks a great step forward in the sanitary amelioration of the City. How much it is to be wished the same could be honestly said of the Improvement Trust which was instituted to achieve the same object with infinitely larger powers and facilities. But let me drop a curtain over the many appalling and calamitous errors of the Trust committed in spite of the many serious warnings of the Corporation itself.

Minutes are also appended by Dr. Sukhra, Mr. Mannohandas Ramji and Mr. S. K. Barodawalla.

Her Highness the Maharani of Cooh Belgar gave birth to a daughter, at 3-48 a.m. yesterday morning.

WAR RELIEF

ANNAS

5000

USUAL

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PRICE

ONLY

5000

12

NOW

5000

ANNAS

FRENCH BRIAR PIPES

are available at the reduced price
of 9 annas each.For those wishing to contribute
something for the comfort of the
departing troops.

AT

D. MACROPOLO & Co.
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Improvement Trust Board Meeting. Handmann Opera Company, "Step This Way." Excelsior Theatre, 9.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7.

Bombay Municipal Corporation meeting, 3.40 p.m.
Handmann Opera Company, "The Girl on the Film." Excelsior Theatre, 9.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, October 9.

Municipal by-election, Byculla, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Bombay University Senate meeting, 5.45 p.m.
Dance at the Hotel Hall in aid of War Fund, 9.30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6.30.
America-Luna Circus, Charni Road, 7 to 8.30, 9.30 to 10.30, and 10 to 11.15.
Imperial Circus, Charni Rd., 7 to 8.30, 9.30 to 10.30, 10.30 to 12.
Olympic Circus, Charni Road, 5.15 to 6.30, 7 to 8.30, 9.30 to 10.30, and 11 to 12.30.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. H. Stanley Mesu, A.D.C., Commanding.

Oct. 6.
1. Orderly N. C. Officer for the week ending October 10th.
2. Riding School for recruits and members in possession of licences daily from 7.15 a.m. to 8.15 p.m.
3. There will be combined drill with the 33rd Cavalry to-day Tuesday the 6th instant. Rendezvous Church Gate Station at 7.15 a.m. punctually. All members are requested to attend. Dress, Drill Order, Khaki.
4. There will be instructional parade both mounted and dismounted at the Riding School this Tuesday evening the 6th instant from 5.45 p.m.
5. Captain F. G. Gillies, 33rd Cavalry will give an instructional lecture on Stable Management, Care of horses &c. at H. E. the Governor's Body Guard Lines, Chowpatty to-morrow Wednesday the 7th instant at 5.30 p.m. Dress, Muff.
6. There will be a parade for the 1st Hill detachment on Thursday next, the 8th instant. Rendezvous on the Sands at 7.30 a.m. punctually. Dress, Drill Order, Khaki.
Members attending this parade from the Fort should leave by the 6.20 a.m. train from Church Gate Station.
D. W. WILSON, Capt.
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawos V. D. Commanding.

353. Parades. Sunday next Specialists parade. Mahalaxmi.
D. R. F. Gun Layers, Signallers. Members should send their names into the Office as soon as possible (not later than Tuesday Morning), so that arrangements can be made for Rations and Cars.
354. Signalling. Semaphores. Signalling class will parade at Headquarters on Wednesday next at 6.30 p.m.
355. Parades. The N. C. O's and men detailed for drill will parade at Headquarters at 7.0 a.m., on Wednesday next 7th instant.
356. Clothing. Clothing will be issued to Recruits at Headquarters on Thursday next 8th instant from 6.0 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. (Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain R. A., Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

357. Parades. Company Parades for the week ending October 10th.
"A" Company, Sunday at 6.30 p.m.
"B" Company, Thursday at 7.30 a.m.
Signalling Class at 6.30 p.m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
"C" Company, Tuesday and Friday at 6.15 p.m.
"D" Company, Tuesday and Thursday at 6.30 p.m.
"E" Company, Wednesday at 6.30 p.m.
Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue, Uniform with Helmet.
"G" Company, Wednesday at 6.30 p.m.
"G" Company, Thursday at 7.30 a.m. at the Gymkhana.
Companies to be instructed in accordance with Schedule of Training.
Dress for all the above parades unless otherwise notified—Uniform with helmets. Those men who have not drawn uniform to parade in khaki, to wear of any pattern.
I. Motor Reserve parade, Thursday at 6.30 p.m. Dress—Muff.
II. Semaphores. Signalling Class—Adult Companies every evening except Saturday at 6.30 p.m.
III. There will be an instructional parade for "G" Company N. C. Officers at the Gymkhana on Tuesday at 7.30 a.m. Dress—Muff and Side arms.
Recruits.
"A" Company, Daily at 6.30 p.m.
"B" Company, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 7.30 a.m. (Muff).
"C" Company, Tuesday and Friday at 6.15 p.m.
"D" Company, Daily at 6.30 p.m. (except Saturday).
"G" Company, Tuesday and Wednesday at 7.30 a.m. at the Gymkhana. Thursday at 6.30 p.m. at Headquarters. Dress—Muff.
Special Reserve attached to "G" Company.
The Reserve will parade with the Recruits of "G" Company on the above-mentioned days.
I. "G" Company Recruits who have not fired Part I should parade at Headquarters at 6.15 p.m. any day this week.
358. Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:
Wednesday, 7th instant—"D" Company Recruits.
Thursday, 8th instant—"F" Company Recruits.
Friday, 9th instant—"C" Company Recruits.
Saturday, 10th instant—"G" Company Recruits.
Sunday, 11th instant—"G" Company Recruits.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6.15 a.m. Officers Commanding companies will please detail one N. C. Officer for range duty with their Recruits.
359. The schedule of training to be carried out during the remainder of 1914 is now ready for distribution. All N. C. Officers should obtain a copy from the Sergt.-Major as soon as possible.
II. The dates notified in this Schedule for "Visual Training" cannot be adhered to, owing to lack of suitable ground. Revised dates will be notified later.
360. Leave. No. 7273, Vol. C. L. Burns, "G" Co., is granted leave of absence from 1st October to 1st November, 1914.
(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

STRING BAND AT ROYAL YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Col. R. B. P. Pigott, C.I.B., and Officers the String Band of the 1st Batta., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of

Mr. Geo. W. Salter, at Royal Yacht Club, this evening commencing at 6.15 p.m.—
March—Sangre Torera Herritt.
Overture—The Golden Lyre Hernan.
Valse Espagnole—Santiago Corbin.
Selection—Il Trovatore Verdi.
Scherzo (Piccolo)—Sylvia Le Thier.
Entracte Mathe.
Mazurka—La Gipsy Ganne.
National Anthems.
Japan, Belgium, Russia, France.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. Lowther and the Officers of the 95th Russell's Infantry will play the following selection of music at the Esplanade Band Stand to-morrow, 7th October under the direction of B. R. Pakirchand, Band Master, from 6 to 8 p.m.
March Nibelungen Wagner.
Overture "Morning Noon and Night" Von Suppe.
Brune G. Krier.
Selection "Il Trovatore" G. Verdi.
Tango Dance "Mimi" H. Pitt.
Two Step "Manuela" A. Lotter.
Selection "Hullo Rustling" A. Hirsch.
A Song Cornet Solo "Little Grey Home in the West" H. Lohr.
b Patriotic March "Carry on" Ord Hume.
God save the King-Emperor.

STRING BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batta., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6.15 p.m.

ARRIVALS FROM HOME.

The Anchor Line s.s. Massilia, is due to arrive here about noon to-morrow, with the following passengers:—
Mr. E. E. Burford, Mrs. Burford, Mrs. O. A. Chaldecott, Mr. R. S. Davies, Mrs. Davies, 2 children and infant, Mr. J. Davison, Miss M. Dondie, Mr. B. J. Evans, Mrs. Evans, Mr. P. O. Fawkes, Mr. O. G. Galpin, Mrs. Galpin, child and infant, Miss M. Griffiths, Mrs. R. E. Griffith and infant, Mr. W. W. Kearley, Sub-Lt. P. Lyon-Brown, Mr. Lyon-Brown, Mrs. Lyon-Brown, Mr. C. A. Magnuson, Mr. J. Meikle, Miss M. E. Miles, Mr. S. T. H. Munsey, Miss M. A. O'Brien, Miss P. E. Powell, Mr. E. V. Richards, Lt. E. W. Spurgin, Miss M. Stothert, Miss M. Stradling, Mr. R. M. Strowger, Miss J. Todd, Mr. W. M. Wakefield, and Mr. R. J. Watson.

INSTITUTO LUSO INDIANO.

A dance in aid of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund will be held under the auspices of the above Institute in its hall (Girgaum Road) on Saturday, the 10th instant.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Medina with the outward Mails of the 19th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at day-break on Friday next.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

No cases of either plague or small-pox were registered in Bombay city during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Monday. There was one attack reported from cholera. The total mortality from all causes in the above period was 61, as compared with 74 of the corresponding period of 1913 and 90 of 1912. The total number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Saturday was 1,912, five out of which were discovered to be plague-infected. B Ward contributed 2 of these plague rats, C Ward 1, D Ward 1 and E Ward 1.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A MOTOR CAR.

A Hindu woman named Gawribai, aged about 40 years, was crossing the Hornby Road, from the Cruickshank Road on Sunday, when she was knocked down by motor car No. 2904 driven by Sheikh Moulai Sheikh Rahim. It is alleged that the driver sounded the horn but the woman became confused and ran right in front of the car and was knocked down. He pulled up at once and she was taken out from below the engine just behind the front wheels, and removed to the G. T. Hospital.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

The horse of a shigram, belonging to Mr. Abhechand Mulchand of Walkeshwar, while going down Sandhurst Bridge, shied at the noise of a motor car that was being started. It swerved suddenly to the right, colliding with a lamp post, with the result that Mukund Jevar, the driver of the shigram, was thrown off his seat. Mukund sustained injuries on the left wrist and abrasions about the body and head, and he was treated at the Sir J. J. Hospital. One of the shafts and a lamp of the shigram were broken. Three ladies of Mr. Abhechand's family and two children, who were in the gharry, escaped unhurt.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

This match was played on the former's ground on the Kennedy Sea Face and resulted in a win for the Police team by 68 runs. The Gymkhana scored 170 runs, to which Mahomed's 70 was the principal contribution. The Bombay Police knocked up 226 runs, Walker (113) being the principal run getter.

DONGRE CRICKET SHIELD COMPETITION

The final match of the Dongre Cricket Shield competition (for boys under fourteen) was played on Monday on the Esplanade Maidan between the Prabhu Seminary (last year's winners) and the Elphinstone Middle School, resulting in a brilliant victory for the latter by an innings and eight runs.

The most attractive feature of the game was the fine batting performance of Master Usman Khan (Capt.), who contributed 44 in flashing style. Master Dabholkar and Dhole, bowled very successfully for the winners, the former capturing nine wickets for his side.

For the Prabhu Seminary Koli showed a plucky fight by contributing 25 in the first innings and 18 (not out) in the second.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

REPRESENTATION ON LEGISLATION COUNCIL.

GOVERNMENT LETTER DISCUSSED.

The monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, being in the chair.

Consideration was given to various letters from the Trustees of the Dadyseth Atash-behram and other Parsis inviting attention to the nuisance resulting from the situation of a place of convenience in close proximity to the Fire Temple. In reporting on these letters, the Commissioner had stated on 7th September last as follows:—Further enquiries were made with a view to securing a site in the locality for the removal of the place of convenience complained of and a site in 1st Fanaswadi shown in red boundary on the accompanying plan was selected by Mr. Clayton as being possibly suitable. The ground measures about 914 square yards and is at present occupied as a wood depot. The owner was addressed as to its acquisition and after some delay, Messrs. Nanu, Hormasji and Co., on her behalf have replied expressing their client's unwillingness to part with the property as she apprehends that her adjoining property would be rendered useless by the erection of the proposed convenience. The inhabitants of the neighbouring houses also object strongly. The land in question is estimated to cost Rs. 40 per square yard and at this rate the total value of the whole plot would amount to Rs. 36,560. Apart from the amount of this expenditure, the objection from the neighbouring houses cannot be disregarded. I think, therefore, we must wait until some of these houses fall in under set-back, or until the experiment of underground urinals has been tried, for which I await Mr. Mackinnon's return. The present site of the urinal is undoubtedly the most convenient as regards traffic, and if it could be put underground, presumably no objection to it could be raised.

The Standing Committee had thereupon recommended the following resolution to the Corporation:—"That the Commissioner be requested to bring up proposals at a future meeting for substituting an underground urinal in place of the existing one and that the applicants be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's Report."

A FURTHER REPORT.

The Commissioner, however, sent the following further Report on the subject yesterday:—"In continuation of my letter of 7th September, I have the honour to state that although I am unable to change my opinion that the site of the present place of convenience in Fanaswadi near Dayseth Agary is the best in the neighbourhood, I am willing to consider further the possibility of placing it at the junction of 1st and 2nd Fanaswadi Cross-lanes at a spot where a dust bin cart now stands adjoining the wood depot. As stated in my previous letter, the owner would object to the acquisition of this land and such acquisition would, if applied to the whole area, cost Rs. 36,560. This sum at once and she was taken out from below the engine just behind the front wheels, and removed to the G. T. Hospital.

The amendment was then put to the vote and carried. It was also passed as a substantive proposition.

CONTRIBUTION TO TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE.

Consideration was next given to a letter from the Commissioner recommending a recurring grant of Rs. 10,000 for three years to the King George V. Anti-Tuberculosis League. The letter has already been published.

Sir Bhalechandra Krishna moved that sanction be given to a recurring grant of Rs. 10,000 for three years to the League. He said the League was now doing excellent work, and deserved this contribution.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar seconded the proposition.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said that their practice was to make all contributions from year to year, and provide for them in the budgets. That was the constitutional way. He suggested a rider to that effect.

Sir Bhalechandra accepted the rider, and the proposition thus modified was carried.

ARTHUR ROAD HOSPITAL.

On the motion of Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, seconded by Mr. J. B. Petit, the Corporation then referred to the Medical Relief Committee the letter (which has been published) from the Commissioner submitting proposals for providing suitable accommodation at the Arthur Road Hospital for cases of infectious diseases occurring among the European, the Anglo-Indian, and the better classes of the Indian population of the city, and for taking other measures for the improvement of the hospital.

The meeting then adjourned until Thursday.

THE ANJUMANE ZIA-UL-ISLAM.

A public lecture on the just and righteous position of Great Britain in the War was given under the auspices of the Anjuman-e-Zia-ul-Islam by Maulvi Abdul Raouf Khan in the Hall of Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy's Sanitorium, Queen's Road, opposite Charni Road Station on Sunday last. The subject was "Indebtedness of Moslem India. Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy, Barrister-at-law and President, Anjuman-e-Zia-ul-Islam presided. The lecturer vehemently denounced the attitude of the Kaiser and his confederate, the military autocrats, in having plunged the whole of Europe into a conflagration for which Germany will ever be judged as a pioneer of militarism and brute force. He urged every Mussalman, high or low, to do his best in helping the Indian Government in the present crisis.

undertake the cost, whatever it might be. Mr. H. P. Mody, in seconding the proposition, congratulated the Commissioner for the handsome manner in which he had responded to the feelings of the people. Several other members spoke in praiseworthy terms of the Commissioner, after which the proposition was agreed to.

REPRESENTATION ON THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Consideration was next given to a letter from Government replying to the Corporation regarding their application for the privilege of electing two representatives to the local Legislative Council instead of one. The letter has already been published.

Dr. N. H. Sukhia moved that the letter, although unsatisfactory in the opinion of the Corporation, be recorded. He said that if Government's arguments were to be applied to the Corporation, there would be a number of having justices of the peace on their board, for out of 38 representatives of the rate-payers, there were twenty-two members, who were justices. The same would apply to Government nominees also. Then there was also a great difference between election and nomination and several Governors, including the present Governor, had expressed their opinions preferring election to nomination. He further drew their attention to the fact that the Calcutta Corporation enjoyed the right of electing two representatives for their Legislative Council, and there was no reason why the first city in India should not enjoy that right.

Mr. J. V. Mehta moved an amendment that further consideration be postponed until next month. He said that they must hear the opinion of experienced members like Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, who were absent from that meeting, on the subject.

Mr. Shariff Devji seconded the amendment.

Mr. D. E. Wacha, said that no useful purpose would be served by postponing the matter, as Sir Pherozeshah would say nothing on the subject. The matter could be brought up again after three months, and it could then be discussed afresh.

Mr. J. A. Wadia agreed with Mr. Wacha and the amendment for a postponement was lost.

Mr. Wacht then spoke on the proposition. He said it must be remembered that the other members, who were also members of the Corporation, represented certain interests, and it was their first duty not to voice the interests of the Corporation but to voice the interests of the constituencies they represented, and so far they were not representatives of the Corporation. He thought that the reply of Government was stupidly worded. He, however, advised Dr. Sukhia to omit the words "unsatisfactory in the opinion of the Corporation."

Dr. Sukhia, accepted the suggestion and the proposition was amended accordingly.

Mr. Navalkar then moved that the letter be referred back to the Committee that was entrusted with this question.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar seconded the amendment.

Mr. Wacha said that no good would come out by referring the matter back to the Committee.

Mr. Wadia said that they had made a comparison with the Calcutta Corporation; but it should not be forgotten that that body consisted of fifty-three members. If they liked to be treated similarly, their strength on the Corporation would be reduced also.

Dr. Sukhia, in reply, said that he would prefer a reduction in their number, if justices and Government nominees were omitted.

The amendment was then put to the vote and carried. It was also passed as a substantive proposition.

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BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

STORY OF AN EYE-OPERATION.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Rao Bahadur Chuni Lal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, heard arguments in the matter in which a notice had been issued at the instance of a Mahomedan woman named Iddanbai, wife of one Maulabux, against one Gulam Hyder, a Punjabi calling upon the latter why process should not be issued against him on a charge of causing grievous hurt to the complainant. Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. F. R. Dubash, pleader, for the accused.

It was alleged in the course of the complainant's information that she had some defect in the left eye for the last eight months and was under the treatment of Dr. Banaji and Dr. Lukmani, eye-specialists. She had no trouble with her right eye but she sometimes suffered pain and was told to be careful about it owing to the extra strain on that eye caused by the other eye being not in use. One Syed Hasanally Nasarally, a friend of her husband, advised him to consult the accused, who styled himself as an "eye-doctor."

On his signboard at his room near the Sir J. J. Hospital, the accused described himself as an eye-specialist and also largely advertised himself as such. Syed took her to the accused on the 18th ultimo. The accused examined her right eye and said he would cure it in a couple of hours and that she would be able to walk home without assistance or difficulty. The accused asked for Rs. 30 as his fees and Rs. 10 for expenses. The complainant said she would consult her husband and let him know. The accused said there was no need to do so as, he said, he would make her alright in a short time. The complainant told him there was no defect in her right eye and that the left eye alone was defective. The accused, however, said both the eyes were defective. It was further alleged by the complainant that one man then held both her hands and the accused opened the eyelid of her right eye and pierced some sharp instrument into it. The accused then cut a piece with a pair of old ordinary scissors. She suffered intense pain and bled profusely and very nearly fainted.

Her hands and feet were held by two persons. She further alleged that to stop bleeding, the accused stitched up the wound with an ordinary needle and thread. He next took a thumb impression of the complainant on a piece of paper and told Syed that the pain would subside in a short time and that she would be all right. He took Rs. 30 for his fees and the complainant was carried home in a semi-conscious state. Her condition grew worse and she found that she had lost use of the right eye also. Some days after, the accused learned that her condition was bad. He went to see her, when her husband took him severely to task. He assured her husband that there was nothing to be afraid of. He prescribed some mixture, and powder and said she would be alright. As she continued to grow worse she was taken to Dr. Banaji and Dr. Lukmani, who declared that an injurious and needless operation had been unskillfully performed with rusty and unfit instruments in a very rough and clumsy manner with the result of permanently injuring the right eye that was serviceable and in working order.

The complainant further alleged that her husband learnt on enquiry that the accused possessed no degree or diploma and was not qualified as a doctor. He further learnt that the accused used to pass himself as an eye-specialist and charge heavy fees from ignorant persons.

Mr. Dubash admitted on behalf of the accused that the latter did perform the operation complained of. The accused, however, denied having performed it negligently. He was promised Rs. 45 as his fees but was given only Rs. 15, and there was a dispute about the balance.

Dr. Banaji, Ophthalmic Surgeon, said the complainant's right eye was perfect and that the operation was needlessly and negligently done with bad instruments and had caused permanent injury to the eye.

A summons was ordered to be issued against the accused.

SEAMAN ORDERED TO RETURN TO SHIP.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday, before Mr. Frank Oliveria, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Flanagan charged one Mamomed Sidiek, a seaman, with leaving the s.s. Kilohatton without permission and without any cause on Sunday.

The accused was ordered to return to the ship immediately.

TINDALS' OFFENCE.

SAILING WITHOUT LIGHTS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveria, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Bodley charged two tindals named Gulman Elwar and Keshav Tukaram with sailing without lights off Prince's Dock wall on Saturday at about 11.30 p.m.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused's boats were seen without lights off Prince's Dock wall and as this place was in charge of the military, the accused were challenged and were liable to be fired on.

The accused pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 7 each.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the above Society will be held in the Society's Rooms this evening at 6 p.m. (S.T.), when Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya will read a paper on "The Solar and Lunar races of the Kshatriyas of India in the Vedas."

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Sole Importers of the World-famous "SHELL" Motor Spirit, and TURPENE the substitute for Turpentine.

KEROSENE BRANDS.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, October 6, 1914.

THE THREE WEEKS' ATTL.

The pages of history contain no parallel to the battle now in progress on the Aisne. For three weeks the biggest armies ever engaged have been locked in mortal combat, and the end of the titanic struggle appears to become more and more remote as the days go by. Ten days ago, indeed, the end appeared to be much nearer than it does to-day. On the extreme left the Allies had concentrated their efforts on a turning movement, and it appeared at that time as though that movement was about to be crowned with success. A few more days passed and then we were told that the Germans had been strongly reinforced at this point by troops from their centre,—where their position is exceptionally strong,—and since then a week has gone by, and the story of the wires has been a monotonous reiteration of the same message. Day after day we have been told that the general position is unchanged; that the Allies have made slight progress on the extreme left; that all the German attacks have been repulsed; and that we advance slowly and steadily on the heights of the Meuse and in Woevre.

And yet, despite the sameness of the wording of the telegrams, there is a good deal of solid comfort to be obtained from these by the diligent student, who day by day traces out the changing positions on the map. To such it will be apparent that, although the German reinforcements arrived in time apparently to prevent the complete success of the Allies' turning movement on the extreme left, the enemy has been forced steadily northward and has had to give a good deal of ground during the past ten or twelve days. Thus, while twelve days ago their northernmost forces were at Peronne, they have now been pushed back as far as Arras, which is twenty-five miles or more further back. During the time this has been going on there has been no further reference to the turning movement in the cables, but our reading of the present position is that that movement has been by no means abandoned, but that it is still in progress, and with every prospect of ultimate success. It is very evident from the more recent messages that the continued violent attacks which the Germans have made on the Allies on this wing have been of an extremely costly and exhausting character. Time after time masses of German troops have been hurled at our forces, and time after time they have been repulsed at the cost, collectively, of thousands of lives. Our losses, heavy though they have probably been, cannot have been in any comparison with those of the attackers, and when the full story of these reckless rushes comes to be written we shall see how wise have been the allied commanders' tactics in acting mainly on the defensive and allowing the enemy to exhaust themselves in fruitless attacks. This semi-defensive attitude which has been the policy of the Allies for many days, would now appear to have served its purpose. We can well believe that the enemy is now physically and morally weakened, for no troops can sustain repulse after repulse as they have done and retain

their morale and the high spirits which are so eminently necessary in a fighting force when the final struggle comes. The Allies have again exercised the patience which paved the way to the victory of the Marne, and now they have abandoned the defensive, and assumed the offensive at various points. How far this offensive will carry them, or how far it will be pursued, we have, of course, no means of knowing, but it is a hopeful sign, and it may be it will prove the precursor of the fulfilment of Sir John French's prophecy that we had only to hold tenaciously the ground we had won for a short time longer and we should again be in full pursuit of a beaten enemy.

From the eastern theatre comes the cheering news that the Russians have turned the tables in East Prussia. Here again patience has been rewarded in the most striking manner. A few weeks ago our Allies, after a sort of triumphal march into the interior of East Prussia, were pulled up sharply by a numerically stronger force of Germans and suffered a somewhat serious reverse. Since then they have been marking time waiting for reinforcements, and now that the moment has come they have struck in no uncertain manner. A succession of encounters culminated on Saturday last in the complete defeat of the Germans, who are now reported to be fleeing headlong towards the frontier, hotly pursued by the Russians.

TURKEY AND THE CAPITULATIONS.

The London evening papers published on the day the last mail left England contain an item of news of European importance, which at any other time would have excited a vast amount of attention, but which overshadowed as it is by the great war will pass with comparatively little notice. This is no less an event than the abolition of the Capitulations by Turkey. A Reuters' telegram from Constantinople published in the "Pall Mall Gazette" of September 11th announces that the Imperial Ottoman Government has notified the representatives of the Powers that the Sultan had abolished the capitulations and that henceforth all foreign subjects would be tried in civil and criminal cases by the Ottoman courts. This stroke of policy will hardly surprise anyone who has followed recent Turkish politics and watched the growth of the national movement on the shores of the Bosphorus, and it is a stroke of policy, moreover, with which all true friends of Turkey will sympathise.

The existence of the Capitulations has been a sore point with the most sincere and politically upright of the Young Turkish party and all Turkish nationalists, who have seen in them a constant menace to the dignity and honour of the Empire. Even such Turcophobes as Mr. Noel Buxton M. P. have declared their belief in the good faith of the Ottoman Constitutional Party, and we may rest assured that the authorities will always see justice done to the actual subjects of the great Powers. Moreover there is another important aspect. The large number of Christian subjects, who acknowledge the supremacy of the Crescent and the Star, have hitherto been under the eye of the embassies, and a great deal of mischief has been the result. One has only to read the works of so trustworthy and reputed an author as Pierre Loti to realise how the religious sentiments of the Great Powers have been worked upon by the Levantines through the existence of the Capitulations. It is only fair to Turkey to allow her to run her own house. The various foreign embassies will be able to extend a sufficiently powerful sympathy and protection to the subjects of the States they represent should the need arise. Of course, Turkey has taken advantage of the attention of the Great Powers being so closely engaged elsewhere to carry out this act of policy. But in doing so she has, perhaps, saved Europe a good deal of trouble. At any other time, the proposal would have aroused protests and opposition on the part of other Powers, as it has done before. Indeed it is interesting to remember in this connection that Lord Kitchener's desire to abolish the Capitulations in Egypt, though supported by France, was opposed by Germany. It is

curious that the news was not sent to India by Reuters. We trust that the Censor was not at work here, for, of course, it would be foolish to suppose that the news of an event like this could be permanently suppressed; and there is no reason why it should not be known.

Notes of the Day.

The Indian Expeditionary Force.

Now that we have had a telegram passed by the Censor, announcing the arrival of Indian troops in Marseilles, perhaps it will be permissible to state that we are informed that the voyage from Bombay to Aden was accomplished under favourable conditions. It is hardly necessary to add perhaps, that no sign of a German warship was visible throughout, seeing that the convoy was under a protection that would have made any of the German cruisers that could possibly have got into the route between India and Aden very chary of attacking it. In this connection, by the way, it is interesting to note that recent telegrams which report the severe cannonading of the Japanese by German warships at Kiao-Chau, indicate that the larger vessels of Germany's Far Eastern Squadron,—the Guiesenau and Scharnhorst,—at any rate are shut up in Kiao-Chau harbour. And there is good reason to believe that the other two smaller cruisers, the Leipzig and the Nürnberg are also there.

The Emden's Good Luck.

It is curious also, that it was at first considered a piece of good luck for these vessels that they should have managed to reach the harbour of Kiao-Chau after the outbreak of war. But the luck seems to have been with the Emden which was shut out. She, at least, has been able to do something sensational. Her comrades, though secure in their watery fastness of floating mines and shore batteries, from the range of the big guns of the Japanese battleships are playing almost the same helpless part in the war as the German Fleet in Europe, for their cannonading cannot very seriously affect the Japanese siege operations.

The German News Factory.

It appears that not content with the fabrication of the false news which is circulated through Wolff's Bureau, the Germans have taken to forging such well-known journals as the "Daily News" and "Nation," and distributing them broadcast in the countries with which Germany is not at war. The "Daily News" complains that the English and American tourists who were stranded in Germany and were able to get out with great difficulty, after about a month's time on the way, to Switzerland and thence to the French Coast, were offered at Geneva copies of the journal, which they bought with great eagerness. These tourists had been fed, on their way to Geneva, on news supplied by the Wolff Bureau and they expected to get some reliable information from the "Daily News." But a single glance at the contents showed that they were mistaken. The copy was printed at Lucerne, and some idea may be gathered from the extract of the character of this campaign of falsehood.

On the nineteenth day, already, after mobilisation, Brussels has been taken, in almost the same length of time as it would take to march this distance in time of peace. Even by the taking of Liège the German advance was not delayed a day. The English infantry division which had hastened to the help of the French has been completely dispersed. It is feared in Paris that in consequence of a fresh heavy defeat of the French Army a revolution may break forth.

German Culture.
Although one is quite accustomed by now to the methods and examples of German culture in this present war, the letter which has been written by Herr Sachs to the Japanese Embassy in Berlin, affords a further sample. Herr Sachs in imitating his master, the Kaiser, goes a step further, and is almost tragicomic.

Herewith receive back two decorations which I received from your country after the Russo-Japanese War. The decorations of a common gang of thieves and rogues before the breast of a German, and are not fit to be near the Order of the Prussian Red Eagle. Just as we shall settle with the other bands of treacherous criminals, the time will very soon come when we shall make you also pay, you scoundrels with the ever-grinning, bestial, yellow jaws. The mailed fist school, which Bernhardi and others of his persuasion have so much exalted recently, prides itself on the culture which brute force represents! But what it is in practice, everybody is now well aware. Germany which is afraid of the Yellow Peril and Mongolian hordes, might benefit immensely by copying Japanese morals and manners. Japan has shown that she can wage war as a chivalrous nation.

Another Aspect.

While there is this brute force school in Germany it must not be supposed that all Germans are of the same opinion. There is another element which, while disagreeing with and rebelling against it as much as it can dare to, in spite of martial law, sometimes makes a gentle protest against the brutalising culture. There has been an outcry in Dresden because the English Church there is allowed to conduct its services instead of being closed down. To dispel any German fears that the congregation might

pray for the British arms it is stated that not only has the form of prayer been drafted by the Government, but that police are stationed inside the Church to see that no infringing takes place! The Socialist paper "Vorwärts" cannot suppress itself at this announcement, and comments thus:—

The heathen had an easier job. They simply smashed up the idols of the enemy, and at once all danger of divine aid to the enemy was over. But in the days of machine guns everything has become much more complicated. Thank God that there are at least police!

An "Afternoon Star."

There was considerable excitement all over the city yesterday, when it became known that a star of moderate brilliancy was visible in the heavens in the full blaze of the afternoon sunlight at 5 p.m. Groups of wondering spectators foregathered at all the convenient street corners and watched the rather unusual phenomenon. All sorts of weird theories were suggested, the most popular being that the star was a malignant one, the harbinger of misfortunes more terrible and deadly even than the prevailing war; the more extravagant and ultra-imaginative plumped for the aeroplane or air-ship. Those who had the fortitude or patience to watch further developments were in the end rewarded, for, as the sun closed down on the horizon the star kept him company, gaining in brilliancy as each successive quarter of an hour passed by, ultimately throwing off all semblance of disguise, and in the twilight merging into the familiar form of our old friend Venus. This early appearance of our "evening star" may be accounted for by the deep bank of heavy black clouds which was shrouding the eastern sky during the afternoon. It is known, that stars become visible in the day time by gazing up from the bottom of a deep well or shaft of a mine, and it may be these black clouds had a somewhat similar effect in being able to show up a planet of Venus's brilliancy. Whatever the cause, the fair lady was distinctly visible at 5-15 p.m. yesterday afternoon in bright sunlight, and we were privileged to witness the phenomenon, if such it can be called.

KING'S MESSAGE TO INDIAN TROOPS.

CONFIDENCE IN LOYALTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 5.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cabled on October 2 as follows:—"The King has sent the following message to the Indian troops: 'I look to all my Indian soldiers to uphold the *Izzat* of the British Raj against an aggressive and relentless enemy. I know with what readiness my brave loyal Indian soldiers are prepared to fulfil this sacred trust, shoulder to shoulder with their comrades from all parts of the Empire. Rest assured you will always be in my thoughts and prayers. I bid you go forward and add fresh lustre to the glorious achievements and noble traditions of courage and chivalry of my Indian Army whose honour and fame is in your hands.'

The King has also sent a message to the British troops from India in which he says 'I have implicit confidence in my soldiers. Duty is your watchword and I know your duty will be nobly done.' The French authorities have congratulated the British on the successful movement of the Indian troops, describing the bottling up of the German and Austrian fleets while the troops were brought from one continent to another as a striking evidence of the great war strength of the British Empire.

GUJARATIS AND THE WAR.

The president of the public meeting of Gujaratis recently convened in Bombay has received the following letter from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay:—

I am desired by His Excellency to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 16th September 1914, and to thank the Gujarati Mitra Mandal and Shrigod Brahmin Mandal of Bombay for the expression of their loyal sentiments and good wishes for the success of the British arms in the present war.

AN EXAMPLE TO EMPLOYERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 5.

The Burma Oil Company have set a good example to the employers here by keeping billets open indefinitely for the employees who are taking part in the national service during the war. Those in receipt of Rs. 1,000 per year will continue to receive their salary in full and those in receipt of sums above this amount will receive half the pay with the minimum of Rs. 100 per month.

RANGOON MAILS.

S. S. Lama, which is expected here on Monday afternoon from Calcutta will sail again for Calcutta with the English mails on Tuesday.

MOHANT MURDER CASE.

MOTICHAND SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ARRAH, Oct. 5.

Mr. Macpherson, the Sessions Judge, delivered judgment today in the Mohant murder case. In this case there were two accused, Motichand and Vishnu Dutt. Both the Assessors found Motichand guilty of murder of the Mohant Bhagwan Dass and his servant, and Vishnu Dutt of robbery. The Judge agreeing with the Assessors convicted Motichand of murder and robbery and sentenced him to death. Vishnu Dutt was convicted of robbery and sentenced to ten years' transportation.

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LEFT WING STILL ENGAGED.

BATTLE IN FULL PROGRESS.

ALLIES TAKE THE OFFENSIVE.

POSITIONS GENERALLY HELD.

RUSSIAN VICTORY IN POLAND.

GERMANS IN DISORDERLY FLIGHT.

RUSSIANS IN PURSUIT.

The news from both the western and eastern theatres appears to be extremely satisfactory, and indications are not wanting that a determined offensive movement from both sides is rapidly developing to administer the great squeeze which has been anticipated for so long. All attacks by the enemy have been repulsed on the Allies' left wing, says a communique from Paris dated October 4th, and an offensive movement has been commenced at various points. In the centre there is no change, and in Argonne the enemy has been hurled back to the north. Slow progress is being made in Southern Woëvre, and there is no change in Lorraine and the Vosges.

An official message from Petrograd dated October 5th states that the battle of Augustovo on October 3rd resulted in the complete defeat of the Germans, who are fleeing towards the frontier of Eastern Prussia, pursued by the Russians. The German positions were all carried in succession, resulting in a disorderly flight, convoys, guns, munitions and wounded being abandoned.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 4, 4-20 p.m.

A communique issued in Paris says:—Having repulsed all the enemy's attacks on our left wing, we have taken the offensive at various points. Elsewhere our positions are maintained.

In the centre, there is no change, and in Argonne the enemy has been hurled back northward. We are progressing, though slowly, in Southern Woëvre. There is no change in Lorraine and the Vosges.

BATTLE IN PROGRESS.

STILL INDECISIVE.

PARIS, Oct. 4.

It was officially stated at eleven last night that on the left wing the battle is in full progress, but no decision has yet been reached.

Fighting has been less violent between the upper valley of the Aisne, and of the Somme, and between Somme and Oise.

We made progress in the Soissons region, where the enemy's trenches were captured.

The hull continues on almost all the remainder of the front.

We have made some progress in the Woëvre between Apremont and the Meuse and on Ruptdemad.

GERMANS OCCUPY LANAËKEN.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 5.

The Germans have occupied Lanaeken, near the frontier.

SIEGE OF ANTWERP.

ARTILLERY BATTLE CONTINUES.

ANTWERP, Oct. 5, 3-40 a.m.

It was officially stated at eleven o'clock last night that:—"An artillery battle continued all day. The general situation is unchanged."

GERMAN LIES.

PROCLAMATIONS DROPPED FROM AEROPLANE INTO ANTWERP.

LONDON, Oct. 4, 9 p.m.

A German aeroplane dropped proclamations signed by the Commander of the troops besieging Antwerp, calling on the

garrison to surrender as it was only fighting for Russian princes and British capitalists, and declaring that there was not a single Russian in Germany, and that the Germans were continuing uninterruptedly their advance on Paris.

VISIT TO ARMIES IN THE FIELD.

M. POINCARE TO CONVEY HIS CONGRATULATIONS PERSONALLY.

BORDEAUX, October 4, 9 p.m.

It is officially announced that President Poincaré, accompanied by M. Viviani and M. Millerand, has started to visit the armies in the field to convey his congratulations to them.

He has intended going for some time, but hitherto the military authorities had considered that the favourable moment had not arrived.

FRENCH FINANCE.

AMPLE RESERVES MAKE LOAN UNNECESSARY.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The French Minister of Finance in an interview makes it clear that France has ample reserves, and would have no difficulty in raising a loan. This, however, is not in the least necessary at the present time.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

INCOMPARABLE TRAINING AND WONDERFUL ENDURANCE OF THE MEN.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Commenting on Emperor William's reference to the "contemptible British Army," the "Petit Parisien" says:—"This army is worthy to be ranked among the finest that ever appeared on the field of battle. All its men are incomparably trained by sporting exercise, and their endurance is wonderful."

TANK STEAMER SUNK BY GERMAN CRUISER.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 5.

A Dutch steamer has been sunk by a mine in the North Sea. The crew were saved.

BATTLE OF AUGUSTOVO.

HOW THE BATTLE WAS WON.

COMPLETE GERMAN DEFEAT.

ARMY FLEEING TO THE FRONTIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 5.

It is officially stated that the battle of Augustovo on the 3rd instant, resulted in the complete defeat of the Germans, who are fleeing towards the frontier of Eastern Prussia, pursued by the Russians.

The official account of the battle of Augustovo states that hostilities began on September 25th with a bombardment by the German heavy guns in the region of Sopotskino, followed by an advance against that position.

Simultaneously, the Germans repeatedly tried to dislocate the Russian forces near Druskeniki, on the Niemen.

The Germans on the 26th attacked the fortress of Osowetz. They were met everywhere by desperate resistance, and were obliged to fall back.

The Russians then took the offensive and carried all the German positions in succession. The Germans are now in disorderly flight, and are abandoning convoys, guns, munitions and wounded.

MORE DETAILS OF THE FIGHT.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 4.

The Germans advancing on Osowetz found only one practical road. They had not gone nine miles when their guns were embedded in marshy ground and they were unable to advance or retreat.

They opened a terrific bombardment and then sent infantry who got within four miles of the fortress.

The Russians made a sortie at night, and, marching along paths unknown to the enemy enveloped both German wings.

A fierce battle ensued. The Russian infantry poured a devastating fire into the flanks of the enemy while the fortress guns moved down masses on the open road.

The battle lasted thirty-six hours. The Germans then fled in disorder, leaving their guns in the mud.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 4, 6-40 p.m.

It is announced to-day that Captain Maclean, East Surreys, has been killed.

It is announced that Lieutenant F. Cavendish-Bentinck, Rifle Corps, has been wounded.

The following casualties are unofficially reported:—

Wounded and prisoner:—Second Lieut. W. Shewen, Scottish Borderers.

Unwounded and prisoner:—Lieutenant R. Peek, Ninth Lancers.

Prisoners:—Major P. J. Bailey, Twelfth Lancers; Captain J. S. Fitzgerald, Royal Irish; Captain J. A. D. Bell and Lieutenant L. G. Humphreys Army Service Corps.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

The following list of officers wounded is issued:—

Second Lieut. J. M. Balfour, Field Artillery; Lieut. J. D. Bibby, 4th Hussars; Second Lieut. W. Cameros, Camerons; Second Lieut. J. J. Cocks, Welsh Regiment; Second Lieut. B. Davis, Gloucesters; Captain N. Grouds, Liverpools; Lieut. Konneffick, Essex Regiment; Second Lieut. A. W. U. Moore, Manchester; Lieut. J. C. Pertherick, 3rd Hussars; Lieut. H. L. Riley, Rifle Brigade; Lieut. H. D. Savard, Royal Scots; Lieut. W. A. L. Stewart, Grenadier Guards; Second Lieut. J. Stirling-Stuart, Territorials, Unattached; Second Lieut. Swift, Connaughts; Second Lieut. L. Urwick, Worcesters; Second Lieut. Wootton, Welsh Regiment; Second Lieut. R. Whistler, Highland Light Infantry.

Rejoined Wounded:—Lieut. Bourne-May, Coldstreams; Second Lieut. A. Reeve, Norfolk; Capt. G. Wymer, Manchester; Major C. J. Simpson, Gordons.

LONDON LETTER.

FINANCIAL POSITION EASIER.

WHY GERMANY CANNOT WIN.

MONEY ALREADY GIVING OUT.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN AFTER THE WAR.

Our correspondent discusses the financial position in the city of London, a position which, he says, shows a general, all round improvement. He points out that one of the many reasons why Germany cannot succeed in this war is because her national purse will not hold out. Indeed, having already laid hands on the people's savings, she is now asking for another 250 millions. Whether she will get it or not is exceedingly doubtful.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Every day the financial position in the City shows improvement, and a more confident tone prevails. The more cheerful military position has done much to accentuate this. There was some disappointment this week that the Bank of England did not reduce its standard rate of discount from 5 to 4 per cent; but that the directors hesitated to do so is no doubt due to the ear-marking of £3,000,000 to the redemption of outstanding Treasury Notes, and not to the existence of any dangerous element in the position of the money market.

In the meanwhile much wisdom for the wise can be gathered by those who care to watch the actions of certain members of the Stock Exchange during this period when the doors of the House are closed and the day of settlement put off. When that tragic day arrived on which the Committee decided to close the Stock Exchange, there was a large account open in several directions on the "bear" side. The outlook is nowhere more accentuated than by the frantic if stealthy efforts of those gentlemen to cover their commitments before the Stock Exchange again opens and they are called on officially to settle accounts.

The Weekly Return of the Bank of England is not unsatisfactory. A decrease in bullion of £264,283 due to internal currency demands has been partly offset by a small contraction in the note circulation, the reserve in the result being £198,101 lower. The reserve now stands at £390,736, \$44 against £31,835,238, last year, and the stock of bullion at £47,508,429 against £42,434,429.

WHY GERMANY CANNOT WIN.

Mr. Lloyd George has just impressed on us the well-known truth that victory is to that country which has the longest purse. Therefore we are told to be careful, and economical and whatever may happen in the meanwhile we shall win. No one will deny this, which is only one of the many reasons why Germany cannot succeed in the war she has so foolishly and wickedly forced on the world. It must be remembered that France, Russia and England are three of the richest countries the world has ever known. Not only that, but they are capable of immense recuperation, as France showed to the astonishment of her Teuton enemy more than forty years ago. In mere cost the war has only cost Great Britain, up to the present, thirty millions. Germany is already asking for another two hundred and fifty millions. In the meanwhile bear in mind that the trade routes are open to Russia, England, and to some extent, to Germany, while they are closed to Germany, and her mercantile marine is being more or less destroyed. The Kaiser has indeed gambled on an Imperial scale.

WHEN HOSTILITIES CEASE.

The German Government has laid hands on the savings of the poor and has called up the white-haired reserves. No doubt she will prolong the war and fight to the last man. But what will be her state at the end of it all. Brutal as German militarism has been, and ruthless as have been the barbarities of its soldiers, it is impossible not to pity the wretched people who will have to suffer the condition of Germany when hostilities cease. In the meanwhile where is this two hundred and fifty millions coming from. That the loan would not have met with much response before the war we had ample evidence, and even presuming a high rate of interest and a patriotic public, I do not see so large a sum falling readily into the treasury. At the same time I am not sure as to the continued patriotism of the German people. The heroic Kaiser and his invincible army have proved a disappointment. If not exactly "wood painted to look like iron" to use Bismarck's phrase—they have not been a match man for man, for either the British, French or Belgian soldiers share.

Only in barbarity have they excelled. Instead of that culture which was to be carried abroad at the point of the sword, the Germans will find a new culture that will take the sword and break it across the heads of those who have led them into this appalling calamity.

FUTURE REFORMS.

When the Stock Exchange does open again, it is pretty certain that several reforms will have to be adopted for the time being at any rate. It will be wise for example to temporarily drop the system of carrying over stock from one account to the next; and have a complete cash settlement every pay day. Then drastic measures will have to be adopted to deal with those members who have in the past been mere agents for German interests; that is to say have acted chiefly as representatives of German firms with a view to pressing further home the thin end of the wedge of that policy of undermining British trade and finance for the benefit of our Teuton neighbours. Naturalisation must be rendered a much more difficult business than has hitherto been the case. It is quite obvious that with the policy of *voluntarily* naturalisation has been a mere farce on the part of nearly all those Germans who have merely used England for the business ends of themselves and their country.

SEIZING GERMAN MARKETS.

The Joint Stock Banks may have improved in their attitude to trade, but that they are far from showing that elasticity and sympathy necessary to help the various industries in seizing the German markets at the present time is obvious from the complaints one hears in many quarters. A trade that should benefit by our command of the sea and the ruin inflicted on Germany at the present time is that of silk goods. Germany's export of silk goods on the eve of the war had risen to just under ten million pounds sterling; equal to the whole of our output. Of this output Germany has been sending us just over three millions and if we secure this alone it will be a great gain. Now much of this can be obtained in bulk; as in the case of silk for Salvation Army bonnets and uniforms which all comes from Germany. The British manufacturers can turn out all that is required, but must have the assistance of more capital and the present policy of the joint stock banks is to be exceedingly mean in this direction. No doubt these institutions have been spoilt by the number of high class colonial investments obtainable nowadays, to say nothing of the high price of money, but there is no question that with the present excellent opportunities of helping British enterprise steps should be taken to stop this policy of the big banking institutions. During the past few years Germany has been cutting into our industries in all directions, with the result that she made more progress than has any other country in the same period. Be it remembered that not only did the German Banks help the manufacturer and traders of their own country right royally, but by their branches over here assisted their traders to carry the war into the enemy's country. They have eaten into the heart of our Stock Exchange and attempted to undermine our trading interests by typically German methods. It is a monstrous thing that in business the English consistently refuse to stand together. As regards the silk industry meetings have been held of influential persons and it is intended to urge the Government to take steps to put pressure on the Joint Stock Banks to help their own countrymen. The Government have already shown signs that they are alive to the harm that the unpatriotic conduct of the banks is doing, and influence is being brought to bear from so many quarters that we may see a marked improvement in this direction very soon.

In the meanwhile the banks have begun to show some tendency to consider the interests of the stockbrokers. I cannot say the Stock Exchange, as that institution is non-existent for the moment. They have reduced their rate for loans from 6 to 5 per cent, a very right thing in view of the quantity of money available.

Before the outbreak of war the United States foreign trade was in an extremely unsatisfactory condition. The most disquieting feature from the American standpoint was the shrinkage in the exports, which had been going on since the beginning of the year. This is especially notable when one takes into consideration the decided check on the outflow of American goods into Canada. Practically, the only exception to this was the comparatively large shipments of wheat, while there have been slight gains in the cotton and mineral oils. But the export of manufactured goods declined by some 20,000,000 dollars. The value of the total exports was 154,082,000 dollars, as against 160,990,000 dollars for July 1913. Still considering the state of trade all over the world for the corresponding period I don't think America has much to complain of. As is only natural, since the outbreak of war, America's export trade has been completely disorganised. Shipments to the Continent have been almost entirely suspended, while even exports to England have been considerably curtailed. An American banker who is well known in financial circles said the other day that America was making an exceedingly bold bid to seek compensating advantages in South America, which offers a fruitful field for exploitation. Up to the present Europe has supplied the Argentine with most of the manufactures of the kind produced in the United States. For instance, France sells five times as many motor cars, Germany twenty times as many iron beams, and England twenty-five times as much coal and machinery as does the United States.

Under the present conditions no doubt American manufacturers think they have an easy task in doing this, but I think they will find it less simple than it seems. At all events she will not be the only competitor for the trade lost to Germany and Austria. She will find Great Britain a keen rival and one capable of achieving success in markets in which she already holds a prominent place. She will no doubt secure some at least of the orders that formerly went to German manufactures, but the expectation that she will secure all of them is obviously unreasonable. With so many scrambling for the trade to take advantage of Germany and Austria's enforced idleness, the most that any rival country can hope to capture is the lion's share.

DELHI CONSPIRATORS SENTENCED.

THREE TO BE HANGED.

TRANSPORTATION FOR TWO.

FOUR ACQUITTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Oct. 5.

Judgment in the Delhi Conspiracy Case was delivered at three this afternoon.

The Judge agreeing with the assessors, found Amir Chand, guilty under section 4 of the Explosives Act and sentenced him to twenty years' transportation.

Mr. Harrison found Avad B-hari guilty of abetment under section 6 of the Explosives Act agreeing with the assessor Nahu Ram. He was sentenced to twenty years' transportation.

Coming to the Conspiracy Case, he found Basant Kumar guilty, and taking into consideration his youth, he sentenced him to transportation for life.

Avad Behari, Amir Chand and Balmekand were all found guilty and sentenced to death.

Balanj was also found guilty, but the Judge distinguishing his case from that of others, sentenced him to transportation for life.

Hanwant Sahai received a like sentence. Khushi Ram, Raghubar Shara, Manu Lal and Ram Lal were acquitted.

The Judge discharged the approver Dina Nath and also Sultan Chand.

THE AUSTRIAN CAPITAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.

If it is decided to remove the Austrian capital, official circles favour Innsbruck.

PRAYERS FOR PEACE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.

In accordance with President Wilson's request, prayers for peace were offered in all the churches in the United States yesterday.

BERMUDA'S GIFT.

LONDON, Oct. 4, 4-20 p.m.

Mr. Harcourt has gratefully accepted a war gift from Bermuda of 3,450 sterling annually for fifteen years.

WAR GAZETTEER.

LANAKEN.—A department and commune of Belgium in the Province of Limburg.

INNSBRUCK.—The capital of the Tyrol, 100 miles by rail South of Munich.

INDIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegrams can now be sent to officers and men of the Indian Expeditionary Force either in Egypt or at Marseilles provided they comply with the rules of censorship.

OFFICIAL ITEMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 3.

Col. Brown, the Agent of the East Bengal State Railway, has returned to India and resumed charge from Mr. Coates, who has been officiating.

The Indian Plague Research Committee have now closed their sittings.

VIOLENT BATTLE IN PROGRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PONDICHERRY, Oct. 3.

A Havas Agency's cable states:—The battle continues very violent in the region of Roye, where the Germans have concentrated strong forces. The Allies are extended continually towards the north to south Arras and are progressing also in Woëvre. They are taking the offensive only on the remainder of the front.

NEW GOVERNMENT IN ALBANIA.

PRINCE WILLIAM LANDS AT VENICE.

A telegram from Milan, dated September 4, states:—A prominent Albanian, Prince William of Wied has arrived at Venice on board the yacht Nusrat. His farewell act on quitting Albania was to set free all political prisoners. The insurgents will inform the Commission of Control to-morrow of their proposals for the form of Government to be adopted, together with the names of the representatives acceptable to the Albanian people.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SETTLEMENT IN A WILL CASE.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

GJANAN BHIMRAO V. LUXMON BHIMRAO AND ANOTHER.

The hearing of this suit was continued before his Lordship yesterday.

Jankibai, the wife of Vital, further examined, said that she was outside the room when the will was read out to Bhimrao and the door was closed. The door was then opened and Mr. Daftary asked Bhimrao whether he would sign. Bhimrao said "yes." Kashibai then rushed into the room and said "Do not sign." Bhimrao was conscious when this happened.

After further evidence had been taken the parties came to a settlement. Rs. 50,000 were to be paid to Vital and he and his wife were to have a life interest in the same. If they left the sum of Rs. 50,000 was to go to the issue. If they died without issue the money was to revert to Gajanan and Luxmon and their heirs in equal shares. A sum of Rs. 55,000 was to be paid absolutely to Luxmon, the 1st defendant. Vital and Luxmon were to relinquish all their claims to the estate under the will and in suit No. 231 of 1914 and otherwise. All allegations made by the defendants against Bhimrao and Kashibai were to be unreservedly withdrawn. Costs of all parties were to come out of the estate. The matter was ordered to be mentioned again to his Lordship on Monday next when a consent decree embodying the above terms would be passed.

Attorneys for the Plaintiff: Daftary, Ferreira and Divan.
Attorneys for the Defendants: Tumbaji, Dahyabhai and Co., Mirza, Mirza and Mangaldas.

MARRIAGE COMPLICATIONS.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

KHMJE VASSONJI AND KHANJI KHMJI V. NARSI DHANJEE, RAMBAI, WIDOW OF CORREI KHARIDAS, AND JAMNABAI, WIDOW OF KERA LAYJI.

The plaintiffs in this suit are father and son, the first plaintiff being the father of the second. They described themselves in the plaint as "land-owners in Cutch and by occupation 'Mehtas', belonging to a family that had always occupied an honourable and prominent position in the Mahjan at Cutch."

The first defendant, Narsi Dhanji, was a rich "barrister" broker at Calcutta, according to the plaintiffs a man 60 years old, owing to his plaintiff only 48. The second and third defendants were sisters of the first defendant.

The plaintiffs claimed from the defendants Rs. 20,000 or such other sum as the Court might deem fit to award, for procuring a breach of contract of marriage of the second plaintiff with one, Jamnabai, daughter of Muljee Khimjee of Bombay, under the following circumstances:—

The plaintiffs about August, 1910, entered into a contract with Muljee Khimjee and his daughter Jamnabai, now the sixth wife of the first defendant, for the marriage of the said Jamnabai and the second plaintiff, and in pursuance of such contract the betrothal ceremonies of Jamnabai with the second plaintiff were performed and completed on 12th August, 1910. Thereafter the affianced parties saw each other at their respective parents' house.

The plaintiffs alleged that the defendants having full knowledge of such betrothal, without just cause or excuse, plotted and conspired together, for their own ends, to wrongfully procure and induce the breach of this contract of marriage, and to have Jamnabai, married to the first defendant instead of to the second plaintiff; and that Muljee Khimjee by reason of such inducement, and in breach of this contract of marriage hurriedly and unknown to the plaintiffs effected the betrothal of Jamnabai, to the first defendant in Bombay in the house of the second defendant Nambai, and very unworthily after that effected the marriage of Jamnabai to the first defendant, on the 18th April, 1913, at Calcutta.

Under the circumstances the plaintiff prayed for Rs. 20,000 from the defendants as damages for having conspired to violate, and having violated and interfered with, the rights of the plaintiff without justification and for their own ends.

The plaintiffs also alleged that the defendant had been in the habit of paying large sums of money to the parents of his wives in order to secure their daughters in marriage with him.

The plaintiff further submitted that the Court had jurisdiction to try this suit as the contract of marriage was entered into in Bombay and at the time of the breach the second and third defendants resided in Bombay and the conspiracy of the defendants was conducted and carried out in Bombay.

The first defendant, in his written statement, said that the Court had no jurisdiction to try the suit as he was a resident of Calcutta and no part of the cause of action against him arose within the jurisdiction of the Court.

Referring to the allegation made in the plaint that the first defendant was in the habit of paying large sums to the parents of his wife, the defendant stigmatised this allegation as incorrect, scandalous and irrelevant and submitted that it should be excluded.

The defendant also submitted that the suit was not maintainable having regard to what had happened and the proceedings in suit 493 of 1913.

He further denied any knowledge of the betrothal of Jamnabai to the second plaintiff or that he induced or procured the breach of the marriage contract with Jamnabai or the existence of any conspiracy to bring about the breach. He said that his marriage with Jamnabai took place at Calcutta on the 18th of April, 1913. Muljee Khimjee came to Calcutta in the last week of March,

1913, and proposed the marriage of his daughter Jamnabai, with him. The said Mulji came to Calcutta again on or about 4th April, 1913, accompanied by his wife and it was then arranged between this defendant and Mulji that Mulji should give his daughter Jamnabai in marriage to this defendant and it was agreed that the marriage should take place in Calcutta.

He denied that the plaintiffs had suffered any damages, or if they had that he was liable for the same, not having violated or interfered with any of their rights.

The second and the third defendants put in separate written statements generally supporting the first defendant and denying that they had any knowledge of the alleged betrothal of the second plaintiff to Jamnabai and also denying the existence of any conspiracy as alleged by the plaintiffs of which they complained no particulars had been given to them.

The case was being proceeded with when the Court rose for the day.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 6TH OF SHORT CAUSE.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar. In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

655-12—Bhai K. & G. Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Aherchand v. Prof. Tribhovan Das Kallandras Gajjar & ors. Bick. M. R. & Co. 3-6-14 Part Heard. Tyabji Dr. C. A. Payne & Co.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Comr's Report.

576-13—Captain and V. Email Haji Noor Mohamed Cassum v. Bai Hirabai, Khund L and M. TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

5-14—Sm B. & Co. Bai Kashi widow Nana Shanker Mahashanker & anr. Jain. B. & D. LONG CAUSES.

961-13—Edgell G. W. and Co. Mulji Curson-de v. Medcoe Thackeray and Co. a firm. Payne and Co.

437-14—Little and Co. The India Specie Bank Limited in Liquidation v. Kesrichand Rupchand, Edgell G. W. and Co.

1029-13—Tyabji D. and Co. The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Bankuvarbai and ors. Mathurji K. and C. Mirza M. and M. 872-14—Ardehshir H. D. and Co. Haji Ebrahim Haji Email v. Mohamed Haji Email, Mans H. M. and Co.

449-12—Payne and Co. Dady Nasserwanji Dady and ors. v. Heerji Ardehshir Dady and ors. Patel and Co. Dastur and Co.

507-14—Khanderao L. and M. Khumaji Guggai and Co. P. D. Cumbha. 1180-13—Wadia G. and Co. Sakinabai widow v. Bai Kashi widow and ors. Shroff D. and D.

371-14—Jehangir M. and S. Bachibai widow v. Goolam Husein Cassam Viam and anr. Pestonji R. K. and Co. Jehangir S. M. and Co.

579-14—Edgell G. W. and Co. Harilalabhai Becharadas and anr. v. Manohar Virji and anr. Ardehshir H. D. and Co. Edgell G. W. and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman. In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

494-13—Madhooji K. & Ch. Khimji Varsanji & anr. v. Narse Dhanji and ors. Bhimji & Co.

971-14—Bhai K. & G. Basil N. Lang v. Moghji Lakhnadas Part Heard 29-9-14.

234-14—Tyabji D. and Co. Gulamali Mahomed Sajan v. Mahomed Cassum Dharansey and ors. Captain and V. J. M. and S. Little and Co.

871-14—Captain and V. Jafferbai Dattoo v. Gulam Ali Mahomed Sajan and ors. Tyabji D. and Co.

411-14—Surajmal and Co. Rukhmabai v. Radhabai widow and anr. Edgell G. W. and Co.

167-14—Manji Karimbhoy Gopalji & ors. v. Ardi H. D. & Co. Ty D. & Co. Between Defs. 2 to 4.

220-14—In Person, Mahomed Husein Tharia Topan v. Nasalal Parbhuram, Mulji and Th.

152-14—Vachha and Co. Marwanji Rustomji Moddy v. Anand Rao Vishwanath Jaykar and anr. Little and Co.

233-13—Little and Co. Prantal Khandas v. Raja Bahadur Shivaji Motilal and ors. Bhai K. & G. M. and Th.

1058-13—Bhai K. & G. Nagardas Laladas Shroff and ors. v. Rustomji Pestonji Omrigar and Co. a firm and ors. J. H. S. M. and H. S. M. and Co. H. B. and Co. M. and Co. M. and Co. M. and Co.

461-14—Surajmal and Co. Jethalal Fulechand and ors. v. Purnanand and Co. Moti and D.

446-14—Daph F. and D. Bai Javad alias Bai Mahomed widow Sunderji Dewchand and anr. Smeetham B. and Co.

492-13—In Person, Haribux Bilasrai and ors. v. Ramgopal and anr. Payne and Co.

102-13—Malvi H. M. and E. Tribhovanadas Narandras Malvi v. Abdulhaji Hakimji Padgivala and ors. Vachha and Co.

193-14—Madhooji K. & Ch. Lakhbhai v. Soondarbai widow Soondardas & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod. In the Division Court No. 48.

Suits for hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

413-13—Bhai K. & G. Deuchand Waghai a firm v. Takersey Kanji a firm Wadia G. & Co.

672-14—Surajmal & Co. Sanalal Lalabhai Banker v. Rama Kissan Gulabrai Bhai and ors.

743-14—Jehangir S. M. & H. Huseinbhai Fazulbhai & anr. v. Alimohamed Carrimbhai Peermahomed & Co. a firm Mulji & Th.

745-14—Wadia G. & Co. Parka Dalia & Co. a firm v. Haji Vaseo Karilvad & ors.

834-14—Bhai K. & G. Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Aherchand v. Tribhovan Das Kallandras Gajjar & ors. Tyabji D. and Co.

864-14—Ardehshir H. D. & Co. Framji Pallonji Talata v. Mahomed Jaffer Karmalli.

873-14—Payne and Co. Jiwa Lakha & ors. v. Haji Ali Mahomed Rahimtulla.

880-14—Tyabji D. & Co. Khushalchand Gopal. das a firm v. Mirsamul Mohkamram Malvi H. M. & Co.

910-14—Khanderao T. & M. Sewaj Jaginal & Co. a firm v. Kumbhar Begiwan Raibeg Raja.

921-14—Bhai K. & G. Narandas Harakchand Sadasukh Shriram Khand L. & M.

926-14—Mehta D. & L. Bai Javervahu widow v. Messrs Khimji Laxmidas & Co. a firm & anr.

931-14—Matubhai J. & M. The Pioneer B. K. Ltd. Dayashanker Motiram Jani.

937-14—Mulji & Th. Maganlal Shivaji Motilal Tribhovanadas Satawalia Matubhai J. & M.

961-14—Matubhai J. & M. Messrs Haji Sultan.

961-14—Matubhai J. & M. Messrs Haji Sultan.

THE SACK OF LOUVAIN.

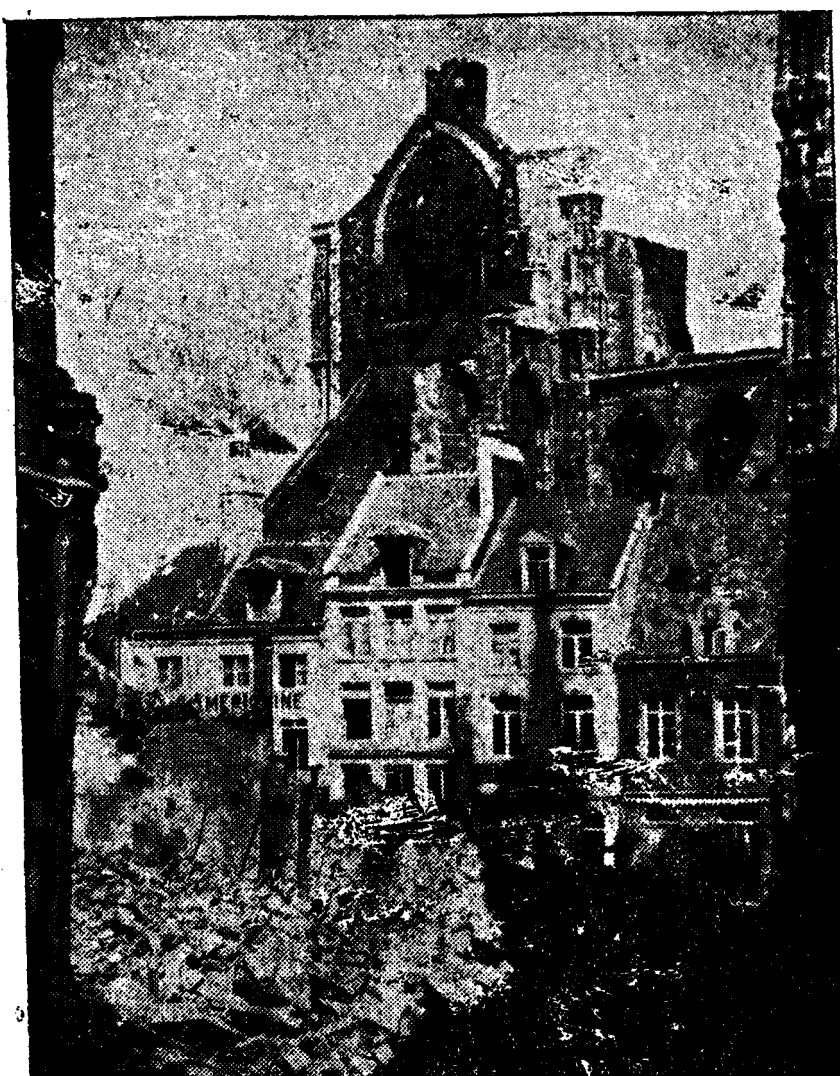


Photo by Central News.

Wreckage around the Cathedral of St. Pierre.

all Shastri & Co. a firm v. Haji Mirza Mahomed Ebrahim Dohdusti. 948-14—Mulla & Mulla Messrs. C. Begiano & Co. a firm v. Messrs. Warden & Co. a firm Pestonji R. K. & Co. Undeferred Long Causes.

777-14—Sahnis & Gore Pandharinath Ganoha Pimpri v. Yeshwant Gande Pimpri & ors.

816-14—Vadia G. & Co. Byramji Gustadiji Irani v. Shah Mohanlal Pureshotandas & anr.

Suits for hearing & Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1109-13—Captain and V. Jafferbai Wattoo v. Mahomed Cassam Dharansey Matubhai J. & M. J. M. & S. Little and Co.

87-13—Dastur & Co. Ahmedbhai Abdulbhai Pirbhoy v. Mahomedbhai Abdulbhai and anr. Pirbhoy Bhai K. & G. Matu J. & M.

400-14—Captain & V. Mahomed Roshan Abdul Bari and Mahomed Abdulla Muktabay Ard H. D. & Co.

433-14—Pestonji R. K. & Co. Lamabai Framji Petit v. Jetha Devji & Co. a firm Payne & Co.

1026-13—Bick M. R. & Co. Raja Bahadur Shiral Motilal v. Dharansey Jetha & Co. a firm Matu J. & M.

543-14—Craigie B. & C. Maganlal Himatram v. Chaganlal Giridhar Jani & D. S. C. Ct. 206-8468-14—Purnanand & Co. Dharshi Manji Kamdar Ishwarlal K. Vakil and anr. Hiralal & Co.

92-14—Tyabji D. & Co. The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Bai Monghibai widow Jam R. & D.

66-13—J. M. & S. Mahomed Husein bin Mahomed Jaffer v. Miss Gulnar Gachha & Co.

348-14—Khund L. & M. Ramchandras Kondaji Kodaskar v. Laxmibai widow and anr. S. M. B. & Co.

351-14—Amin & D. Gangaram Raibe Karpite Bhamji Udgir alias Bounaji Ashna Karpiti S. A. Tyabji.

239-13—Jehangir M. S. Vathe Mahomed Hassan Agha Aboe Panada Judah & S.

271-14—Ard H. D. & Co. Fatmabai v. Reimabai and ors. Little & Co. Mehta D. and S.

Before the Prothonotary in his office. For Investigation of Pauperism.

Suit No. P. M. 362-13-20-14—In Person Saraha I. D. and Ali Mahomed Allarakhia & ors.

TORTURED BULLOCKS IN FRERE ROAD

To the Editor of "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The powers that be should just take a walk down Frere Road from the Alexandra gate to Wadi Bunder, and see the brave bullocks struggling with their heavy loads, up and down the ruts, the yokes rubbing their necks away and the cross stick digging holes in their shoulders. If this sight will not rouse them to action nothing else will. The road is in a disgraceful condition and now the monsoon is over it should be put right, yours, etc.

H. M.

Bombay, Oct. 3.

WOUNDED BRITISH SOLDIERS.



Photo by Central News.

A game at cards on the way Home from Havre.

he knew how to make witness of payments received and payments made and on what side. In the account of Chotalal Naginchand and Company, there were three sums credited. The first was Rs. 13,245; the second of Rs. 1,50,000 and the third of Rs. 1,87,500, in all Rs. 3,50,745-10-3. The effect of this was that he was a debtor of the firm for Rs. 1,542-7-3. He did not remember why these items were credited, and to what accounts they were debited. The details would be found in the books of Chotalal Naginchand and Company. His journal, which was missing, would have shown the particulars. It was not true that he had withheld this journal to conceal these particulars. He had not received the monies referred to in these entries in cash. They were *havela* payments. Whatever capital he had in 1906 was credited to him in the accounts of the firm of Chotalal Naginchand.

SRAT HOUSE MORTGAGED.

Three or four months before his insolvency he had mortgaged his Surat house to the National Financing Corporation. He had no other immovable property. In Samvat, 1964, he was not in a position to pay the monies his brokers claimed from him. They pressed him for payment, and he released his interest in the joint family estate in favour of his brothers, Sakarchand and Sobhagchand. When the firm of Sobhagchand Naginchand was started, the firm of Chotalal Naginchand was not in insolvent circumstances. In Samvat 1966 and 1967, the latter firm had suffered losses. Rs. 1,50,000 was debited to him as his share of the loss at the rate of two annas and a half per rupee. The sum of Rs. 1,87,500 referred to above was not the loss of Chotalal Naginchand and Company. It was the loss in the business done by Naginchand in his own name, and in which witness had a share. He, however, did not remember the extent of that business. The loss was settled and he paid according to his share. He did not know in what books these accounts were entered and he knew only this, that in that business he had a two-annus share and he did not even know whether the books were kept or not. Naginchand knew all about it. Naginchand purchased the goods and sold them. He was not consulted by him. In Samvat 1967, he received pearls valued at Rs. 13,245 from Chotalal Naginchand and Company but he handed them over to Sabhagchand Naginchand and Company. That was to say that he sold them at the same value. Chotalal Naginchand's goods were to be sold, and he bought these and sold them without charging any profit.

THE SECOND FIRM.

He did not remember exactly when the firm of Sobhagchand Naginchand was started. For some time the two firms were doing independent business. He had not doubt about that Sobhagchand's firm was started in Samvat, 1966. Some of the partners of Chotalal Naginchand were not willing to remain as partners, and it was arranged that each partner should pay Rs. 60,000 per annum to Naginchand. The firm of Sobhagchand was to take over the assets of Chotalal Naginchand. He did not know whether the books of the latter firm were closed or not. They must have been closed by the firm. He did not remember from what date the firm of Sobhagchand Naginchand commenced business. He had not doubt about that Sobhagchand's firm was started in Samvat, 1967. The arrangement was that the new firm was to take over the assets, and liabilities of the old firm. Most pearls were given. He did not remember if any inquiry was made as to what were the liabilities of the firm of Chotalal Naginchand. He then knew the position of Chotalal Naginchand and Company. Rs. 60,000 were taken from each of the partners because the firm was unable to meet its liabilities from its assets. Sobhagchand Naginchand and Company had taken over the goods and in his opinion they must have received these monies also. He did not know whether the debts due to the offices were then ascertained. He did not know whether the balances from the old firm were brought over in the accounts of the new firm and up to the time of filing his schedule, he had never made any inquiry from any person as to how the accounts of his firm stood. He first came to know of the firm's difficulties just six months prior to the insolvency. At the end of Samvat, 1967, all his monies were wiped off, and he was a debtor. In that year he had spent about Rs. 6,000 on his son's marriage.

Witness was then examined about his drawings from the firm, and his other private sources at length, but most of his answers were that he did not remember. Continuing witness said he did not know what books the insolvent firm kept, nor did he know what books were usually kept by pearl merchants. He used to go to the Specie Bank with Naginchand but he did not remember whether he signed any receipts there.

The examination was then adjourned.

NAVSARI PHILANTHROPIST'S DEATH.

(Associated Press.)

NAVSARI, Oct. 5.

Navsari has lost a generous and unostentatious citizen in Mr. Edalji Mulla, who breathed his last at 10 p.m. on the 30th ultimo at the age of 80. Last year he gave away a new building worth Rs. 30,000 for housing the Daboo Parsee General Hospital of Navsari. The "uthamna" ceremony which was performed yesterday was largely attended, and a charity of Rs. 60,600 for various purposes, was announced according to the testament of the deceased. His total public and private charities amount to nearly one lakh.

N. VSARI MURDER TRIAL.

(Associated Press.)

NAVSARI, Oct. 5.

The trial has been proceeding of R. J. Garda, accused in the Paroojan murder case, since the 1st instant, before the Sessions Judge aided by a jury of five. The complainant and the two eye-witnesses have been examined. The prosecution and the defence have been represented by Mr. R. H. Gokhale of Baroda and Mr. Lovji Wadia of Ahmedabad, respectively.

INSOLVENT'S SPECULATIONS.

THE THIRTY CLUB.

Before Mr. R. B. Patel, Chief Clerk to the Insolvent Debtor's Court, the public examination of Cooverji Naoroji Gamadia insolvent who filed his petition in insolvency on the 7th May, 1914, and whose total liabilities amounted to Rs. 42,000 was finished on Friday, the 2nd of September.

The evidence given by the insolvent at the first two hearings appeared in a previous issue of the "Chronicle." The following is a summary of some material portions of the evidence given by the insolvent at his public examination on Friday.

Mr. Bamji appeared for the insolvent. Mr. J. S. Tarachand appeared for Mr. Hakimji, one of the creditors.

Mr. Billimoria of Messrs. Pestonji, Rustum Kolah and Co., appeared for Mr. Cooper, one of the creditors.

In the course of his evidence, Cooverji Naoroji Gamadia, insolvent, stated that the last three loans taken by him were the following:—

(1) One of Rs. 5,000 from Khimaji Gajaji in February 1914.

(2) Another of Rs. 7,000 from Harakhchand Kapurchand in August, 1913.

(3) A third of Rs. 2,500 from Marwadi Dana Fatah and Co., in January 1914.

In February, 1914, when he took the first loan of Rs. 5,000 he owed Rs. 37,000 or thereabouts to his creditors. He hoped to pay his creditors at that date by successful speculations and his father's help.

In his examination by Mr. Billimoria, he stated that he never got money presents from his father on auspicious occasions. He did not know whether there was an account in his name in his father's books of the monies presented to him. It was not true that he requested Mr. N. P. Cooper when he applied for a loan to him that about Rs. 20,000 stood to the creditor, at the foot of his account and was to receive that amount within three months. He paid the losses in the share speculation with the Rs. 5,000 borrowed of Mr. Cooper. More than Rs. 2,500 out of these were paid to the brokers. These brokers did not pass any receipts to him. He was present at one meeting of the Western India Turf Club held in February 1914. He might have bet Mayfowl at one of the meetings. It was not true that at the Bombay meeting of 21st February, 1914, he bet Mayfowl for Rs. 3,000 on the chance of getting Rs. 1,000 only. It was not true that he was gambling heavily at the Turf Club and that the Secretary of the Club had been obliged to complain against him. He knew Kalkhuse R. Chichgar who was the Secretary of the Thirty Club when he was a member. He did not gamble at the Thirty Club till 1 a.m. On the whole at the Thirty Club, he might have lost Rs. 200 in gambling and might have made about the same sum. There were no shares or Government Paper standing in his name at any time.

In his re-examination by Mr. Bamji, the insolvent stated that for some indebtedness he had not received consideration. It was so with nearly more than half of his indebtedness. When he borrowed Rs. 5,000 from Mr. N. P. Cooper, he told him that he had incurred a heavy loss in the Share Bazar and he wanted that money in order to pay that loss, Cooper knew where the monies were going. He did not receive any consideration from Meherji when he passed him a Promissory Note for Rs. 5,000. That note was passed at the end of February but Meherji asked him to put another date and that was the date which appeared on the note. He was no longer a member of the Thirty Club. He ceased to be a member some eight months ago.

FATAL COLLAPSE OF A WALL.

INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE AT THE INQUEST.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, resumed the adjourned enquiry touching the circumstances under which two labourers, named Sagunabai and Dhaku were killed by the collapse of a wall of the Akbar Press at Carnack Bunder Road.

Mr. Sorabji T. Raja, Building Inspector, Bombay Municipality, said that between February and the day of the collapse he had visited the place about thirty times. There was no rule as to how often a building under construction should be visited. He had no fault to find with the materials used in the construction of the building during his inspections. He thought the collapse was due to some work being done very hurriedly. The wall could not have come down otherwise. If the scaffolding had not been properly erected and if there had been shocks, that would also bring the wall down.

Questioned by Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, pleader, who appeared for the contractor, the witness said that if a heavy weight of bricks was placed on the scaffolding it might throw the wall out of plumb and cause it to fall.

In answer to the Court, the witness said that at most three feet of work could be done on three consecutive days. It must then be given time to dry and it could not be safely built upon on the fourth day. If a wall was built twenty feet in four days it might come down without any external agency, even if the work was correct and in plumb. A crack might occur owing to uneven setting.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The following additional contributions to her Excellency Lady Willingdon's Scheme for improving the Condition of Women during confinement and the care of infants, are announced.—Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 17,367-8-0; Further contributions received through H. E. Lady Willingdon—Mrs. Mary M. Weston, Rs. 100; Mrs. L. A. Shah, Rs. 100; Sir Richard Lamb, Rs. 60; Mrs. Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Rs. 10; Mr. R. N. Cojajee, Rs. 10; A Sympathiser, Rs. 25 and the Committee of Management of Dr. Sir T. J. Nariman Entertainment Fund, Rs. 475-5-3; total Rs. 18,740-10-3.

FASHIONS OF
TODAY.(From our Correspondent.)
LONDON, September 11.

We really are all trying to prevent our anxiety concerning the war from affecting our care of and love for dress; and the autumn models that are just now beginning slowly and tentatively to make their appearance are everything that is dainty and elegant. Every effort is still made to keep the slim outline; and some of the dresses are so narrow about the feet as to be quite uncomfortable. However, it is only the extreme followers of fashion who adopt the extreme models; those possessed of the best taste can always adapt patterns to suitability. I am particularly struck with the smartness of the autumn hats. The prettiest models are long and narrow, and have a distinct tilt to one side, a high, upstanding mount being the only trimming. Black and tete-de-negre velvet, taffetas, and silk seem to be having it all their own way this year; and nothing is more becoming as a crown to well-dressed hair; and certainly nothing is more comfortable to wear than hats of such small dimensions.

A DELIGHTFUL EVENING FROCK.

The charming evening dress depicted here is realised in shell-pink taffetas. It is made with the deep-swathed corsage and deep Cossack tunic. The sleeves are of pink muslin to match the taffetas; and the lovely wreath of pink anemones is in deeper shades of pink. The handsome plaque that finishes the bodice is of rubies and diamonds. In its simplicity this dress would be very suitable for a debutante, the loosely-draped bodice being a particularly dainty touch. The flowers that finish the shoulder part are pink anemones like those that adorn the corsage. The narrow effect about the feet will be noted; and the fuller tunic. Observe also that the becoming coiffure is completed with pink anemones.

A SMART SPORTS BLOUSE.

The particularly neat specimen of sports blouse here depicted is made of wide-striped British silk or viyella. The striking feature is the smart roll collar, which graduates down to a mere piping at the waist. This collar, also, is of quite original shape, with its square cut and yet sloping effect. The sleeves are set in at the rather wide shoulder with a row of machine stitching, under the final pleat. The sleeves are of full length, finished with neat cuffs; and the blouse pounces a little over the corselet skirt. This blouse would be very comfortable in wear, as, though so neat, it is quite loose in fit.

A TOQUE FOR AUTUMN.

In the sketch to have a very smart and effective black velvet toque, trimmed with a band of ochre-coloured ribbon and two pairs of wings. The pair at the back are set a little higher than those in the front, and droop over the brim. The pair in front are arranged so that the lower one falls slightly over the ear. Nearly all the toques of the present season are higher at one side than at the other, and this example is no exception. It should not be difficult of manipulation by the amateur milliner if the illustration is followed; and the materials necessary are not expensive. The greatest art is shown in the way the toque is placed on the head when completed—not in the making up.

WHEN GERMANY IS
SCOURGED.DEBTS SHE MUST PAY AT THE DAY
OF RECKONING.

While these lines are being written the tide of German success may be turning, turning to a national and dynastic disaster unparalleled in modern history, but deserved, self-inflicted, if any people's ruin was by the spirit and the methods adopted by a nation's chosen rulers and favoured instructors, writes Sir Harry Johnston in the "Daily Chronicle."

Germany has fought Western Europe by foul means as well as fair; by floating, drifting mines that for the most part damage neutrals or non-combatants; by printed and whispered lies sedulously circulated among the distant, the impressionable, and the easily gulled; by blackmail ("Either you stump up millions of pounds or I efface for ever the historical beauty and interest of your land"); by terror and a Satanic appeal to human pity—the terror caused by Red Indian atrocities, Turkish massacres of non-combatants, and the shameful trading on pity by using revered and aged men, women, priests, and children as body-shields; by dressing in the uniform of the foe; by posing as Red Cross officers; by hoisting the white flag to lure honest soldiers into the death-zone.

While no British, French, Russian, Belgian, Servian, Montenegrin, Indian, Japanese or North African soldier will wish to vie with Prussian, Mecklenburger, Silesian, Saxon, or Hanoverian in the abominable side of war; while German architecture, German museums, pictures, churches and other national achievements in art and science are safe from the invading armies of the Allies (save for the unavoidable accidents of warfare); while it is virtually certain that no German maid or matron will be outraged, no German priest or chemist shot or hacked to death, no German child beyneglected, it is still necessary that

nothing recorded of German wickedness should be forgotten, should remain unpaid for when the day of reckoning arrives.

MONETARY TRIBUTES.

Even the loss to the world of the outer and inner beauty of Paris, the cutting down of those trees which cannot be replaced in your or my lifetime—middle-aged or aged reader!—the far worse destruction of forest loveliness which these human beasts are carrying out round Brussels shall be avenged, shall be imperfectly atoned for: not by robbing Germany of her beauty—none of that!—but by money fines that shall be paid by her for many years to a wholesome and penitential impotence.

Just as the Rothschilds in Buckinghamshire, by spending thousands of pounds imparting to their estate the sylvan loveliness of neighbouring Hertfordshire, in the case of neighbouring thither elms of 50 years in growth and planted them to suit the scenic effect; so the groves and parks of Paris and of Brussels shall be made good by German money. For every beauty in architecture that Germany is now laying low with gunpowder and dynamite in Flanders and Brabant, in the Liegeois and Namurois and in Belgian Luxembourg and the North-East of France, she shall pay: pay for the complete rebuilding and redecoration, pay for restoration and a bit over. The more she keeps destroying the more crushing shall be her national debt. She shall pay indemnities to those who have survived the destruction of their homes in Belgium or in France, pay for the support of the widow, the parents, the children of all whom her soldiers have barbarously and unjustly slain; pay for robbing the western world needlessly, inexorably, of two years of carrying French railways, for the interruption of our North Sea fishing industry, for the loss of every penny occasioned by enforced idleness or foreign imprisonment, for every ship and life she has destroyed among our fishing folk and those of France and Belgium.

HOW SHE WILL PAY.

And none will press more mercilessly this demand for indemnification than the former friends and advocates of Germany in this country, the men and women who sought fair play for Germany in the councils of Great Britain and obtained it, who desired that her reasonable and justified ambitions should be satisfied, and had secured that adequate satisfaction some months before this war broke out.

But how is Germany to pay? some will ask. She will soon be bankrupt, even if by some perverse turn in the wheel of fate she recovers lost ground in France and her unopposed occupation of Belgium. Even her colonies are only worth so much, nothing near the £100,000,000 she will be asked to pay to Belgium, the £200,000,000 she will owe to France, and the as yet uncalculated sum she will (in addition to her war fleet) be required to make over to Britain and Russia. Well, she will only meet her obligations, which will have to be enforced by territorial occupation on a large scale, by a virtual revolution.

All the German States must go into the melting-pot. Prussia most and first of all. The private estates of all her rulers and princes—first and foremost of the Hohenzollerns—must be escheated by the Revolutionary Government and be applied to the redemption of German territory. If Germany likes to retain, after war is over, her present, or something near her present, territorial divisions and dynasties, she must allot to her chosen princes, kings and

emperor a reasonable civil list, payment for value received. But all their private estates, their vast domains, their house treasures and trusts and concealed funds must become national property.

THE RUIN OF AUSTRIA.

Once Germany is purged of Prussia, once the Hohenzollerns are exiled to modest annuities, once she is made a really democratic Empire or Republic, she will soon recover from her woes—as soon, perchance, as France did after 1871. But it will be long before the treatment of Belgium is forgiven and forgotten, and Germany is admitted to diplomatic relations and equal brotherhood by the states she has wantonly injured. Austria can point to her part in the ruin of the Empire; perhaps the only reparation she can make in that direction after the death of the Emperor Francis Joseph is the incorporation of all German-speaking Austria into a fully enfranchised German realm.

But in the Day of Reckoning our justice must not end there. Whether Turkey strikes or not at the Alps, she has already injured them in devious ways. No longer—the German prop and aid removed—must the autonomy and preservation of Armenia be delayed. Russia must have the fullest satisfaction and security she cares to demand, that the Bosphorus and Hellespont shall be no more a padlock on her trade and enterprise and on the world's need for Russian grain and Russian oil. The least the Western world can do for her in return for saving Western civilisation and restoring Poland to nationhood is to provide her with that free access to the Mediterranean which is necessary to her development. Belgium must have territorial enlargement in several directions. France a Rhine frontier, the international character of the Baltic Sea must be secured for all its limitrophe nationalities.

And last, but not least in the Day of Reckoning Britain must see, shall see, if the Press can make her (for politicians' memories are notoriously unretentive), that her soldiers and sailors (the rank and file and not only the officers) are amply rewarded for the efforts they have made and will have made to secure for the British Empire a satisfactory and lasting peace. They must be handsomely paid for their time of war service and be provided afterwards with lucrative careers. We must and shall treat them as the United States (laughed at, as it was, in this land which then let its soldiers die in the workhouse) treated the veterans and the widows and offspring of the fighters who re-established the Union of the North American Republic.

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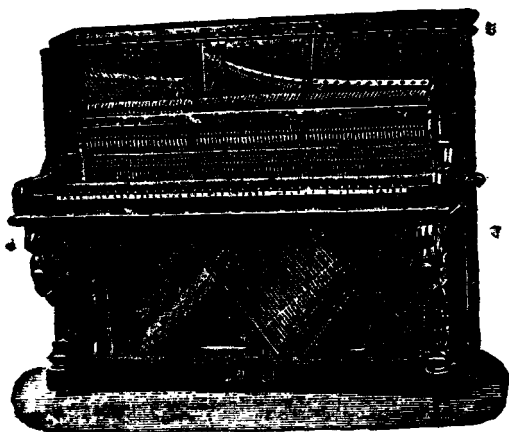
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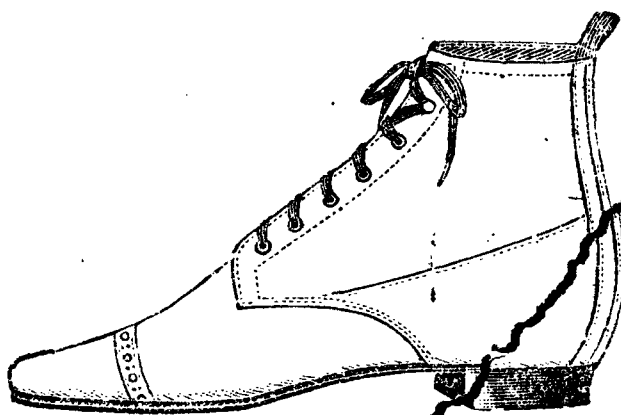
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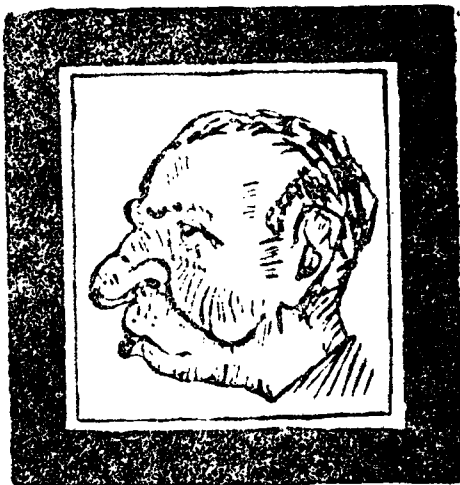
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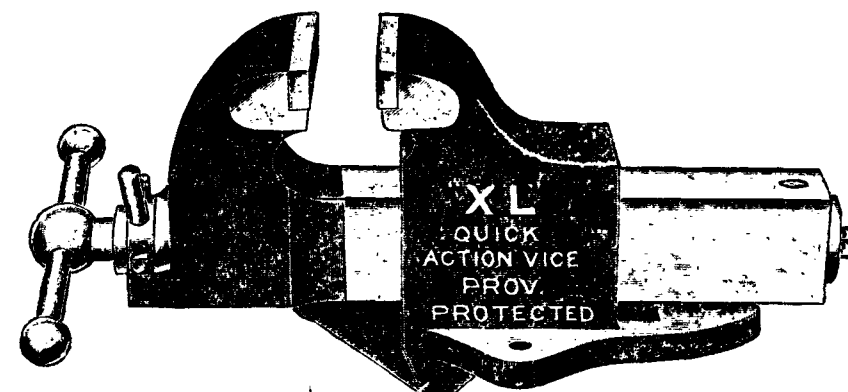
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